STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CALIFORNIA TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES COMMITTEE

MEETING OF THE
CALIFORNIA TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES COMMITTEE

CALTRANS DISTRICT OFFICE

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ROOM 255/257

150 EAST SAN FERNANDO STREET

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95112

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 2009 9:03 A.M.

APPEARANCES

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Hamid Bahadori, Chairperson

John Fisher, Vice Chairperson

Jeff Knowles

Deborah Wong

Robert Maynard

Wayne Henley

John Presleigh, Alternate, on behalf of Mr. Mansourian

Jacob Babico

CALTRANS PERSONNEL

Devinder Singh, Committee Secretary

Robert Copp

Roberta McLaughlin

Gurinderpal "Johnny" Bhullar

Don Howe

ALSO PRESENT

James Helmer City of San Jose

Hans F. Larsen Department of Transportation City of San Jose

Bob Shanteau California Association of Bicycling Organizations

David Roseman
Department of Public Works
City of Long Beach

ALSO PRESENT

Lieutenant Donald Discher Department of Public Safety City of Sunnyvale

Peter Caruso Caltrans - Department of Transportation County of Orange

Steve Pyburn Federal Highway Administration

Don Howe Caltrans - Department of Transportation

Laura Wells, Deputy Director Department of Transportation

Mark Christoffels Department of Public Works City of Long Beach

Rock Miller KOA Corporation

Manuel Cota City of San Jose

Ryan Chapman City of San Luis Obispo

Larry Patterson League of Cities

Maurice Palumbo Golden Gate Bridge

Doris Quai Hoi City of Campbell

Matthew Jue City of Campbell

Jessy Pu Town of Los Gatos

Zahir Guilzudah City of San Jose

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ALSO PRESENT

Sam Koosha City of San Jose

Hossein Rahnema

Jonathan Kim City of San Jose

Jack Rupani City of San Jose

Matilde Miranda City of San Jose

Art Lake Lake Traffic Solutions

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PROCEEDINGS

9:03 a.m.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: If I can have your attention, please, the room does not have a mic, or the audio system. So I appreciate, I know that you guys are all shy back there, but if you want to hear us really you may want to move a little bit closer. Can you hear us back there? Okay, but I will not be shouting like this all the meeting. And so, our colleagues, they may not talk as loud.

Let's call the meeting to order, please. Good morning. My name is Hamid Bahadori; I'm with the Automobile Club of Southern California. I would like to call the meeting of the September 24th of the California Traffic Control Devices Committee to order in the City of San Jose. And our final member just joined us. And let the record show that we have all the members present.

With that, we would like to start with the introductions of the Committee, and then we'll go to the audience. And I appreciate, when you introduce yourself and say who you are and what agency you represent, also tell us what item, if any, you're here for. Some people are just observing. But if you're here for any specific item, that gives me an idea if we have to kind of shuffle around the agenda.

And then after the introductions, we have a couple

of logistic and housekeeping notes and stuff like that that we're going to go through.

Let's start with Jeff.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Jeff Knowles with the City of Vacaville, and representing the League of California Cities Northern Section.

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Deborah Wong representing AAA of Northern California.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Robert Maynard representing California Highway Patrol.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Wayne Henley representing Caltrans.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Devinder Singh; I'm the Secretary for the Committee. Caltrans, Traffic Division.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Good morning; I'm John Fisher with the City of Los Angeles DOT, and I represent the League of California Cities Southern Branch.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: John Presleigh with the County of Santa Cruz. Northern California Counties.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Actually before we go to the audience let me do a couple of --

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: My name is Jacob Babico; good morning to all of you. I work for the County of San

Bernardino; I represent CSAC, Southern California.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: The only reason I skipped Jacob is because everybody knows Jacob. So he doesn't need an introduction.

Before we go with that, we have a couple -- first, one of our Alternates is here. As he introduced himself, to my left, Mr. Presleigh, who is substituting today. We are very happy to have you here.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Mansourian had another engagement. One of our Alternates is also in the audience, Mr. Patterson, Larry Patterson. He's Director of Public Works for the City of San Mateo. And he is the Alternate to Jeff. Glad to have you here, sir.

MR. PATTERSON: Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Before we go with the audience introduction, let me first thank the City of San Jose for providing the facility here to us. Gorgeous new building, probably new. And we have Mr. Jim Helmer Director of Public Transportation, City. Do you want to say a few words?

By the way, I just was informed that he's planning to retire next month. Congratulations.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Right. I brought around my résumé.

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: All kidding aside, I wanted to really thank the Commission for selecting today's meeting site in San Jose. I know that many of you have been here and watched us change over the last few decades.

And for those of you who have not visited San Jose recently, we welcome you.

We have some San Jose Staff here today. You'll see who they are when they're introduced. Just on behalf of the City of San Jose, I want to say that we take your work seriously. We follow the minutes, the agendas. As you know, we've had membership on the Committee in the past.

I will be checking out as the San Jose Director of Transportation in just a couple of weeks. And that was a decision that was difficult for me because what better job could one ask for that touches so many lives, really, in terms of what we all do. We're not -- but we certainly play a very important role in the quality of lives of people going to work, going to school, going to the library, going home.

So we acknowledge your efforts. There's many good topics that we're going to be talking on today. We have a strong interest in them here, as well.

I wanted to introduce -- just one second, if I can introduce my acting replacement, Hans Larsen. Hans is a

long-time City of San Jose employee, nearly 25 years. He's recognized statewide and nationally for a very proactive transportation policy and management activities.

He's worked very closely on the high-speed rail project, as well as the BART-to-San Jose project, plus rapid transit projects, and many many multiple regional highway improvement projects. Hans, can you say a couple words.

MR. LARSEN: Yeah, very brief. Thank you, Jim. It's a real pleasure to step into the role, some very big shoes for me to fill. Jim's been a great leader in California and in the United States in the area of transportation. So I look forward to taking on that.

So my background is primarily been in the area of transportation planning projects and policy. Very much appreciate the work that you do to keep California safe from a transportation perspective and put together a great system.

Just a couple of things from San Jose's perspective. We are very much leaders in the area of safety and sustainability, very proud of our safety record. And in the area of sustainability we're making some bold steps, particularly in terms of mode shift and bicycle travel.

And we hope to bring forward to this group some innovations that we plan to do to try to move the number of people that ride bicycles from the current 1 percent up to 5

percent; and pilot some of the things we're seeing in places like Oregon, Washington, Chicago, New York City and bring some of those innovations here to California.

So, again, enjoy your day. Welcome to San Jose. And thanks for all the great work that you do.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you. Thanks, Jim. Good luck with the new assignment.

Okay, with that, we can go to the audience. And with this gentleman, if you'd introduce yourself, your affiliation and what item, if any, you are here with.

MR. CHAPMAN: I'm Ryan Chapman with San Luis Obispo County. And I'm here for item 9-22.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

MR. PYBURN: I'm Steve Pyburn with the Federal Highway Administration in Sacramento. And I'm here to observe.

DR. SHANTEAU: I'm Bob Shanteau with California Association of Bicycling Organizations. I'm also a traffic engineer, and I'm here for item 09-21.

MS. WELLS: Laura Wells, City of San Jose, Deputy
Director for Transportation -- Operations --

MR. GUILZUDAH: Zahir Guilzudah, San Jose. I'm here for (inaudible).

MR. KIM: Jonathan Kim, City of San Jose. And I'm here to observe.

MR. COPP: Robert Copp, Caltrans. Division of Traffic Operations.

MR. PATTERSON: Larry Patterson. I've been introduced, thank you. And, folks, again, I'll be here for about an hour or two today.

MR. ROSEMAN: David Roseman, City Traffic Engineer for the City of Long Beach. I'm here for 9- --

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Mark Christoffels, Deputy

Director of Public Works and City Engineer for the City of

Long Beach. And I'm here for item 9-21.

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MR. MILLER: Rock Miller with KOA Corporation,
Northern California. I'm here assisting the City of Long
Beach on 9-21.

MR. CARUSO: Peter Caruso, Orange County Traffic Operations. I'm here for 8-13, 8-14 --

MR. HOWE: I'm Don Howe; with the Staff for Caltrans, item 9-19.

MR. PALUMBO: Good morning; my name's Maurice

Palumbo. I work with the Golden Gate Bridge -- San

Francisco. And I'm here for (inaudible).

MS. QUAI HOI: Doris Quai Hoi with the City of Campbell.

MR. JUE: Matthew Jue, City of Campbell.

MR. COTA: Manuel Cota, City of San Jose. I'm
here to observe 9-21.

LT. DISCHER: Donald Discher, Sunnyvale Police

Department, Supervisor of the Traffic Enforcement Unit. To

observe.

MS. McLAUGHLIN: Roberta McLaughlin, Caltrans Headquarters on status report and speed limit issues.

MR. BHULLAR: The last, but not the least, Johnny Bhullar, -- California League of City, this Committee (inaudible). I'm going to share that on one of the items, today.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you. So you know what happens if the recommendations of the Committee are not implemented in a timely manner, who is responsible.

Richard, did you get all these names? You can get it from there.

Okay, done with the introductions. Approval of minutes. Colleague, have you had a chance to look at the minutes of our meeting of May 14th? If so, any corrections, additions, modifications? If not, any motion to approve?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Move approval.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: A motion.

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Second.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There is a

24 second.

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All those in favor say aye.

(Ayes.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Anybody opposing? Seeing none, the minutes of May 14th are approved.

Membership. Colleague, any comments about items that are not on the agenda or any information you would like to share? No? Okay.

We'll go to public comments.

DR. SHANTEAU: Mr. Bahadori? I had to get a copy of the agenda so I could make a comment during public comments. Is that where we are?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I was about to get to the public comments.

DR. SHANTEAU: Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You're at a good place, just stay there. We're done with no comments from the membership.

We'll go to public comments at this time. Members of the public may comment on any item not appearing on the agenda. Matters presented under this item cannot be discussed or acted upon by the Committee at this time.

Mr. Shanteau.

DR. SHANTEAU: Yes. California Association of -THE REPORTER: Sir, could you state your name,

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DR. SHANTEAU: My name is Bob Shanteau, California

Association of Bicycling Organizations. We're concerned about the -- on page 5, under items under experimentation.

The --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: If it's an item, if it's an item that's on the agenda you can discuss it when we get to the item.

DR. SHANTEAU: This is not -- items under experimentation --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Oh, it's just information, go ahead.

DR. SHANTEAU: And that's the point is that you don't discuss items under experimentation. And there's nothing in your agenda regarding these items under experimentation.

I would like to inform you, for one, that item 08-21, proposal to experiment with -- I'm sorry, 8-21, yes, 8-21, which for the bikes and lane sign.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Um-hum.

DR. SHANTEAU: There is no status report on that.

What has happened is that in your, I believe in your May meeting last year in San Francisco, I was there. You approved that on condition that it go to the California Bicycle Advisory Committee for recommendation; and to Federal Highway Administration for approval. It did not. I'm sorry, it did go to California Bicycle Advisory

Committee. They recommended that there be a human factor study done. Caltrans was there; they understood that.

But then the next thing we hear, there was never any application to Federal Highway Administration for approval of their request to experiment.

The next thing we hear is last October they put up signs, Caltrans District 5 put up the signs on Mission

Street Highway State Road 1, the bikes and lanes signs. And they are still there today.

So we are very concerned on two matters. One is, is the California Traffic Control Devices Committee going to do anything about the fact that Caltrans did not follow through on the direction from the CTCDC.

And two, that there's no status report on most or -- I suppose most of these items. I've checked with Mr. Singh and he said there were status reports on a couple of these items under experimentation. But for most of these items there are no status reports.

And that information was not provided to the California Traffic Control Devices Committee. We're very very concerned about that, because under, in the manual on uniform traffic control devices, if you'll pull up -- whoever has control of the computer. Who does? Devinder. Devinder, could you bring up section 1A10 of the --

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: I don't have access.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Shanteau, just go ahead with your comments. No need to bring it up. I got the gist of what you are saying and I can --

DR. SHANTEAU: Under termination of experiments in section 1A10 of the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, in blue text, it says that status reports are due 45 days before meetings. I don't know which meetings they mean. I presume they meant CTCDC meetings. What other meetings could they mean -- could that mean? And yet, status reports are not being provided.

Another paragraph in that same section says that if there are no status reports, that is grounds for termination of the experiment. As far as I can tell that sentence has never been invoked.

I would suggest to the California Traffic Control Devices that it invoke that sentence for the bikes and lanes signs, item 08-21, because Caltrans did not follow the motion that was made and passed last May in San Francisco at the CTCDC meeting.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay

DR. SHANTEAU: Those are my comments.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you for your comments. It's a timely comment because Mr. Singh also has been trying to update, get the status on the items under experimentation.

At this time, Mr. Henley, do you like to share something with the members about 8-21 or --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Yes, I can. You know, as many of you may have heard, you know, we did actually work with the University of California at Santa Cruz to do a human factor study.

Now, that human factor study -- the FA -- said it was inadequate. And the district did, indeed, go ahead and install those signs because they're under pressure by the City of Santa Cruz.

Now, in the intervening -- what has it been now, ten months or whatever -- they've had a lot of positive comments, no negative comments, within the city. And no accidents to report.

And it's going along positively at this point.

And they are prepared, at the next meeting, to come forward with a little more detailed information about --

DR. SHANTEAU: They who?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: They meaning the district that installed the signs.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. In general, the point that the speaker brought up, Mr. Singh is working on those and we are trying to bring some closure, and keep a regular status update for the Committee members on the items under experimentation.

Colleagues, I think you all have received the latest, you all have a copy of this? So, and on the 8-21, we will be waiting to hear a status report in the future meetings.

Any other members of the public have any comments? Seeing none, we close the public comments and come to our agenda items. Mr. Singh, shall we go in the order that we have.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Yes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. First we go to public hearing, item 7-17, actually 07-17. Proposal for C-17A (CA) ROAD WORK plaque and amendment to CA MUTCD Section 6F.104. Mr. Henley, what is this?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Okay, well, as you can see, this one's been kicking around since 07. You got the 07-17, means it's been here since 2007. And I think we've finally come to resolution on the issues and on the signs. And Johnny Bhullar here is going to fill us in on the details. And hopefully this will be the last time we hear about it for awhile.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Bhullar.

MR. BHULLAR: Good morning, everyone. I'm Johnny Bhullar with Caltrans. And as part of the agenda I was starting on page 7, that's where this item begins.

And as Wayne pointed out it started back in 2007.

And I do have a summary of the actions and what the Committee has done, and what we have done in response to that. So I'm going to briefly summarize that.

Starting on page 7, basically we had introduced this item back in June 7th of 2007, at that meeting. And there were those bulleted comments that were made to us regarding the first proposal.

And subsequently, based upon those bulleted comments, we had a revised proposal. And the revised proposal was shared, I believe, at the September 17th and 18th 2008 meeting that we had down in Pasadena.

And at that meeting then there were more comments made. And based upon those comments -- those are highlighted on page 8 of 55 on your agenda. And they are highlighted in the yellow text.

And the issues that were raised, so I'm just going to briefly go over the last meeting and the issues that were raised.

Basically the first issue that was raised was that the speed zones should be verified by engineering and traffic surveys. It was pointed out that this is an incorrect statement, so we did verify that. And now we have deleted that particular statement from the current proposal that you're going to see.

And the second comment that was made was that for

the work zone, work zone plaque will be used with the regular speed limit signs, where permanent speed limit 24 hours around the clock, like either it's a roadway geometry change or the motorists are at risk at all times because of state construction.

And then the C17 are existing roadwork sign.

That'll be used only when the risk is to the workers. So that that sign needs to be covered. And there are the CVC references that we are trying to tie them to.

So the comment that was made at the last meeting was that these signs be separated out as to which one is around-the-clock type of need, which one is only when the workers are at risk.

So accordingly we have modified the policy in the proposal.

The third comment that was made was the use of radar enforcement or other electronic methods. The comment was made that CHP is allowed to use a LIDAR or RADAR in work zones to enforce the speed limits. So, again, we have made the changes accordingly in the proposal.

And a final comment that was made was that an engineering and traffic survey need to be done in a work zone when we are reducing the speed limits. And, again, we have made some -- added to the proposal showing that when the traffic engineer, a construction RE and the law

enforcement get together and based upon their conclusions, they make the determination that constitutes, as long as they document the reason why they're doing it, that constitutes an engineering traffic survey, rather than our typical engineering and traffic survey for reducing the speed limits for regular roadways.

So all those four comments have been addressed in the proposal.

And then on page 11 through 13 is a Caltrans legal opinion regarding the, I would say, interpretation of the California vehicle codes. And they are the California vehicle code 22362 and 22354 and 21367. So they lay out basically the -- and the gist of what that legal opinion is saying is the highway agencies do have the authority to regulate the movement of traffic through a work zone, meaning they can reduce the speeds in case, based upon the curvature or whatever the needs are, for the safety of the motorist.

So, then the proposal that we have for the Committee to look at and recommend -- review and recommend, and that's the input that we are seeking right now is -- begins on page 14 of the agenda. And what you see in black is what is existing national MUTCD text that the feds have provided.

Then the blue text, just as a reminder for any new

folks, is what is the current California-created MUTCD text that's already official.

And the red that you see is what we are coming in with the proposal today. So going through that, and that's pretty much the makeup of the proposal.

If you want, I can highlight a few areas of the proposal, or I'll leave it up to the Committee if you want any information from me.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Bhullar, it may help if you highlight the changes with regard to those specific four comments that you just mentioned.

MR. BHULLAR: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Do you have a color coded of the minutes? Because mine is all black and white.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Is all color --

MR. BHULLAR: Yes, --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You may want to wait a couple seconds to --

MR. BHULLAR: Sure. Just very briefly --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you very

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MR. BHULLAR: So starting with page 14 of the agenda, if you read the support statement in red towards the bottom there, this statement has been edited, going back and forth. And basically what it says is the support language

does not have any policy or application. It just is there to explain things.

So here what we did is to explain the gist of the Caltrans legal interpretation. What we did is that what's we said, CVC-22362 applies to when workers are present condition; and that 21367 CVC says agencies can regulate the movement of traffic whenever the traffic would endanger the safety of workers or the work would interfere with or endanger the movement of traffic through the area.

And what we drafted further is if obstruction would be present throughout the project duration the signs would not need to be covered or moved. And this would also apply to situations where the construction work changes the highway curvature or elevation making it necessary to post reduced speed limits. So basically this is trying to identify that.

And then on the next page also we added another statement which is the speed limits in construction zones could be reduced based on the collective judgment of the traffic engineer, construction engineer and the enforcement agency as long as the reasons are documented.

The studies made to identify these projects are considered sufficient to satisfy the intent of the engineering and traffic survey requirement.

So, clearly trying to state that basically this is

fulfilling that requirement. And pretty much I think that's the gist of the changes. And we have deleted, on page 15, towards the middle of the page there's a guidance. We did delete that one line, which says, under the guidance second sentence in the paragraph, the speed zone should be verified by an engineering and traffic survey. That has been deleted.

And I believe those were all the changes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Good. Just one quick question. In the paragraph on page 15, you're using traffic engineer with capital letters. Is that like a typo or it's intentional? The paragraph at the bottom on their standard, saying the traffic engineer or their designee.

MR. BHULLAR: Yes, I do see that. Actually that's a good question. I'm not sure. There was a proposal --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Because if you use capitals then you're implying that it must be a registered traffic engineer, which I think by state law, you cannot anyways --

MR. BHULLAR: Which might not be the case. Yeah.

That's a good point. I also have it as a construction

engineer. I'm not sure if that's a typo, but I --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I see traffic engineer in capital in a couple places. You might want to take a look at that. I'm sure other people have other

comments.

MR. BHULLAR: Sure.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Is that it, Mr.

Bhullar?

MR. BHULLAR: Yes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

MR. BHULLAR: Just continuing on the next page, let me point out that here, in section 6El is what I was reading pretty much the policy for how you do this reduction in speed zones.

Then on next page is where the actual device comes in, which is section 6F104, and that's where we have both of the devices, meaning one is the road work signs. And let me show you which ones I'm referring to.

On page 9 of the agenda if you see the two signs that I have highlighted in this circle, those are the two signs with the work zone flag that goes up. That is the sign that I've added to section 6F104. And basically that sign and the policy is already proposed in the notice of proposed amendments that have posted. So I'm taking it from there and trying to keep it loosely or close to that.

So I'm not sure when it's going to become official, but that sign on page 16 of the agenda, when you see, that's where the policies of work zone plaque may be mounted above a speed limit sign to emphasize that a

permanent, 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week a reduced speed limit is in effect.

Then the end work zone speed limit sign may be installed at the downstream end.

However, then I'm making the distinction that on page 17 I show the C17 sign. That is our current sign that we use in work zones. So now we are making a distinction when you read on page 16 under section 6F104, I'm saying the road work speed limit C17 sign may be used for the protection of workers during working hours for reduced speed limits within a temporary traffic control zone.

So we're trying to create a distinction. C17 is to protect the workers; and it needs to be covered when there is no work activity. Whereas, the work zone plaque, on a regular speed limit sign, is when you're permanently, around-the-clock, reducing speeds through a construction, either through staged construction, or maybe for the duration of the project.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Good. Thank you very much. Okay, any questions for Mr. Bhullar? Mr. Babico.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yes. John, C17CA is not going to be used on state facilities.

MR. BHULLAR: Okay, very good point. The answer is actually we removed that distinction because, as you

know, we have been, over the years, trying to get away from the, I would say the logic where we said, on state highways do this, on local agencies do that.

So on the previous meeting on minutes, actually the comments that were made on this item, at that time it was pointed out that we should stay away from doing that. So I checked the vehicle code. And in the past we used to say that these signs were only to be used on local agencies, not on state highways.

So, if you look at page 16 of your agenda right now, --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah.

MR. BHULLAR: -- towards the middle there's a standard. And the first line we have struck that out. And that line says, the C17 sign shall not be used on state highways. We have crossed that line out. So since there was no California vehicle code dictating that this sign only be used on local agencies, not on state highways. So now it's only two sets of signs, regardless of whether it's a state highway or not.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: On page 9 where you have the R2-1 where you circled that, and R2-12, they are specifically for the state highway, not for local.

MR. BHULLAR: Okay. No, actually, though, if you read our policies, they do not say that the R2-1 and the R2-

12 are only for state highways.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: That's my next question, because I'm not clear. You are saying that on state facilities you can use work zone road work and you can use work zone, depending. Right?

MR. BHULLAR: No.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No?

MR. BHULLAR: No policy in this proposal is trying to say that the R2-1 or the R2-12 are only for state highways.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, what I'm saying is that for the state facilities you may use the signs on page 9 or the signs on page 17, which is road work.

MR. BHULLAR: That's correct.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Is that correct?

MR. BHULLAR: That's correct.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Then, on the same thing on local streets you cannot use the signs on page 9?

MR. BHULLAR: No. We do not, in --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: We can?

MR. BHULLAR: -- our proposal, say that. For local agencies you can do them both, as well.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. Because 14 and 15 is not clear that these policies are for both Caltrans as well as local agencies.

MR. BHULLAR: Well, because on page 14 and 15 --COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Generally. MR. BHULLAR: -- nowhere are we saying on state highways. So those policies --COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: That's right. MR. BHULLAR: -- are applicable to any roadway. COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. MR. BHULLAR: Yeah. I think, Jacob, probably the 9 confusion you are having is in the past we have that policy. 10 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: That's right. 11 MR. BHULLAR: Even today we have that policy. COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah. 12 13 MR. BHULLAR: So until the Committee recommends to 14 me, and I make this official, the C17 signs, right now the 15 current policy is not to be used on state highways. So we are making that change. 16 17 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: But the new 18 policy, that distinction is going to go away? 19 MR. BHULLAR: Yes. 20 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: As long as we 21 don't say for state highway, then it applies to all the 22 streets.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No. I'm still debating

Any other questions, Mr. Babico?

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with myself.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other members?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I just have a couple of editorial comments. And then one that may be a little bit more substantive.

On page 14, and again on page 17. Let's go to page 14. In the red support statement near the bottom, this is just an editorial comment, it reads in the middle of the paragraph, if obstruction would be present. I think maybe it was intended to say obstructions, plural? If obstructions would be present?

MR. BHULLAR: Accepted.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: And if that's the case, then you would also make that same change on page 16 near the top, the same change, an editorial change.

The second editorial change would be on page 15 under the guidance, the first guidance in red text. It says construction zone speed limits should be reduced in sequential stages where overall reduction. I just think you meant to add the word "and" where an overall reduction of 15 miles an hour or more is required.

MR. BHULLAR: Actually, John, this was your wording, so --

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Right, and I

may have left out the word "and".

MR. BHULLAR: Okay.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: So, --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: A man is entitled to improve himself --

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: When one reads his own writing he'll never catch his own mistakes.

But the question I had was look at the support statement right above that on page 15. It says the speed limit could be reduced based on the collective judgment of the traffic engineer, construction engineer and the enforcement agency.

I would think we might wish to put that under the next guidance statement and make it a should instead of a could. We are talking about the establishment of a speed limit. And rather than just having it as an informational support statement, I would think we would want to make that a guidance statement as to how the speed limit is established.

MR. BHULLAR: I'm certainly open to that. Actually I like that better.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: So I would move that we approve the item with that change.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Before you make a motion do you want to see if anybody else has any other --

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Yes, absolutely.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- to include in your motion? Yeah, we go to public.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: You're right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: But any other comments before we move on from the other members and the public? No? Nothing more for you.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Okay. If that's --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, let me go, any members on this side? Any comments on the language, any questions?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: On the same page where

John was recommending to change the support to guidance, and
where it says on that, the collective judgment of a traffic
engineer, construction engineer and law enforcement
engineer, is that will apply to the local streets, too?

MR. BHULLAR: Yes, it would. We're not making any distinction throughout the policy, state or local agencies.

We are pretty much having policy applicable to our roadways.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Reducing speed, why I would like to go to construction engineer and the law enforcement?

MR. BHULLAR: Because this is a determination that's going to be made out in the field.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: But that is a design.

Before you construct, you prepare the design plans where the reduced speed would be for the work zone. So prior to that I have to go and do the collective judgment for reduction of the speed for a construction zone?

MR. BHULLAR: Well, the way this is written is that that is, if you're going to be designing it, then the tools are available then. They do not have to follow section 6C.01, most of the time, they can just go to 6F12-104 where the devices are there, and they have the option to use the devices. So the designers, most of the time the way they design it is that any tools that are available in the California MUTCD has those devices, they can just use them based upon their engineering knowledge when they're designing a project.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, then, why can't we put some statement here in this guidance to say in lieu of that we use the design plans?

MR. BHULLAR: Well, isn't that a given anyhow because it's like --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Oh, no, it's not clear to me.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: I can follow up, Mr.

Chairman. I agree with Jacob here. I really don't go talk to my construction engineer on what the speed limit is. We set that in the design and we go from there.

I don't have a sheriff's patrol in Santa Cruz

County; what I have is a CHP officer who patrols the county

for speeds. And normally I don't talk to him about that

particularly. I would have to engage him at that point.

I mean that's why I kind of -- I sort of go back to the traffic engineering study. That's why I have a traffic engineer there.

MR. BHULLAR: Basically my response to that would be that in actually the traffic control plan section of the part 6, basically it allows the designers to design their stage construction and traffic control plans in any manner they want.

Here, what's being discussed here is out in the construction zone, when they, at that time, feel a need to reduce the speed limits, this is how you do it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Can we say then in lieu of the collective judgment for the traffic engineer, construction engineer and law enforcement, if there is a design drawings or design study --

MR. BHULLAR: Sure, we can do that --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: -- that would be in lieu of this judgment?

MR. BHULLAR: -- to clarify it. If you give me some suggested text, I'm open to that. Anything to clarify the application of the manual.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I hear where Mr. Babico and Mr. Presleigh are coming from, because these are all designed already by the time they make it to the field. I think the idea is to get some flexibility to the resident engineer, and that's a good one.

But then maybe the language, if you say the speed limit in construction zone, may be further reduced, something like that. For that where the construction plans are already showing, if there is a need to further reduce.

MR. BHULLAR: There could be state construction plans showing no reduction. And out in the field is when you determine if it's posing danger to the workers, or maybe it's even dangerous for the motorists, themselves.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, we may need to work with the language, but I understand where they're coming from. Let's listen to other people and then we'll come back to this issue.

Start thinking about some language, Mr. Babico.

Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I'd like to follow

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Hold on, hold on.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I wanted to follow up,
I guess, on what you just said. I'd like to know the
language because so often, at least at the city level, we
are making field engineering judgments during construction
because --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: That's right.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: -- things come up, and they weren't on the original plan. So as long as you give me some flexibility that without a full-blown design study at the time we're preparing the plans, we have some flexibility to field engineer these when things do come up out in the field.

You know, when a detour goes down a road we weren't expecting, and it's rough. There's a myriad of things that could happen during construction.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Right, I agree with him.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Good point. No
other comments from the members? Mr. Singh, you had your
hand raised.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: No, no.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No. Ms Wong, Jeff?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: No, I agree. I think the whole point for having that clause in there is to give that discretion, not having to redo some whole TS when those

unexpected things come up. So there has to be some method to do that on the fly, in the field when you need it.

But I also understand the concerns. You don't want to be locked into having to do that when you're originally setting up your plan, to begin with.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Good points. If there are no comments I'm going to open the public hearing part of this. Okay, Mr. Helmer.

MR. HELMER: Can we do it from our chair --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, no, no. We are recording the meeting. Again, you know, we all know who you are because you introduced yourself. But for the purpose of the minutes, if you reintroduce so we know who made what comment.

MR. HELMER: Jim Helmer, Director of
Transportation, City of San Jose. I always had a very very
keen and strong interest in the safety of our workers,
safety of the motorists, and just general overall ability to
reduce tragic incidents in work construction zones.

The first question I'd like to ask is if the law enforcement agency is using LIDAR or RADAR in the work zone does that mean that you would then need to pursue within the work zone to make the stop.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: I don't understand the --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: If you're using RADAR would you position yourself within the work zone and then make a pursuit starting within the work zone to make the necessary stop of the speeding motorist?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: I think you're using the term pursuit pretty loosely. You would have to follow - you would have to get behind the car and effect the stop, so, yes, at some point you would have to get out into traffic and -- if you weren't already moving, with a moving RADAR mode.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Are you talking about pacing?

about pacing, but I'm bring to our collective attention that when we use conventional RADAR or LIDAR, we are going to have a situation where now we're going to have to hit the accelerator and go through that work construction zone to make the necessary stop to pull the motorist over who's violating the law.

So, I'd like us to remain open in our language that if automated speed enforcement technology is ever legalized, that this is written in such a way that you do not have to go back for months of hearings to insert that.

This is not to say that it will be legalized, but

if it is, you could actually take care of that clause today by putting that conditional sentence in there.

Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Good comment, thank you. Anyone else? Mr. Shanteau.

DR. SHANTEAU: In my real life I'm a traffic engineer, consulting traffic engineer. And I've investigated many collisions in --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- introduce yourself.

DR. SHANTEAU: I'm Bob Shanteau. And I've investigated many collisions in work zones. Actually, Mr. Babico, thank you very much for bringing that subject up about the -- what about when you already have a traffic control plan, what do you do about changing this temporary speed limit.

My question would be I thought that was already covered, that the temporary speed limit is already in the traffic control plan. And if you have to make a field change, then don't you have to change the traffic control plan?

I mean otherwise you'd have this -- you're saying you have to document any change in the speed limit. But isn't that part of the traffic control plan?

And right at the beginning -- Mr. Singh, could you

bring up the beginning of part 6 of the California MUTCD? Where it talks about the necessity and the importance of a -- I'm talking about the first paragraph.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Which page?

DR. SHANTEAU: Page 6A1.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Okay. Right there.

DR. SHANTEAU: Um-hum.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: It's easier reading it on the slide.

DR. SHANTEAU: I can see it here.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Let me blow it up.

DR. SHANTEAU: The needs and control of all road users, motorcycles, bicycles and pedestrians of the highway, including persons with disabilities and so forth, shall be an essential part of highway construction, utility work, maintenance, operations and management of traffic incidents.

And then we get down to where it starts talking about the traffic control plan. That may be -- yeah, TTC's planning, temporary traffic control planning, provides for continuity of movement of motor vehicle and so forth and so on.

In other words, I'm asking what, on the fly, decisions for traffic control in construction? I mean the traffic control plan sets out what should happen. If you have changes that are to be made in the field you change the

traffic control plan, and then you make the change in the field.

Isn't that -- that's the way I read this. And I don't understand how people just make changes on the fly in the field. You're opening yourself wide open for liability in that case.

You know, I'm trying to prevent accidents. Maybe
I'm also trying to prevent some work for myself, but I'm
trying to prevent accidents and injuring people. After all,
you're protecting the public, as well as the workers.

Okay, in all the cases I've had, I've never had a -- I don't think -- I think I've had one worker injured. But the others have all been to the public.

So, I'm a bit concerned that the wording here, even though that's what -- I know that's what the vehicle code says, about referring to protection of the workers, but I'm also concerned about protection to the public. And isn't that, both protection to the workers and the public is what the traffic control plan is all about.

So, I would think this would be at the traffic control plan level, just --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

DR. SHANTEAU: -- which means I would agree with Mr. Babico.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you

for your comment. Anyone else? Mr. Roseman.

MR. ROSEMAN: David Roseman, City Traffic Engineer for Long Beach. I just want to point out that similar to the discussion we had on speed limits before, ultimately, you know, there could be an enforcement component to this.

And I think that the language that talks on page 15 about having a jointly approved traffic control or speed limit from a construction engineer and traffic engineer, it really should be the traffic engineer consulting, like it says in the language, not having a joint sign-off. That would be my suggestion.

And also I just, out of curiosity, I would think that it might be best for Caltrans to ultimately, not through this process, but to set a standard for what that type of form or sign-off would look like. Because that would probably be helpful to a lot of construction engineers, as well as traffic engineers. Thanks.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you. Both comments are well taken.

LT. DISCHER: Good morning. Donald Discher,
Sunnyvale Police. Normally I don't take the podium, but
we're excited about this change to the manual, as well.

I'm going to second on the enforcement side. I don't need a phone call or traffic consultation from our traffic engineer. They don't for DTS. I trust them

implicitly. They do it. I get the certified copy. We go enforce it. I don't need to be consulted. You guys are the professionals and we trust your engineering practices without fail.

The only other question I had is the last red sentence in that same group: Contracted law enforcement should provide construction zones --

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Which page?

LT. DISCHER: Oh, sorry, page 15. The very last red sentence: Contracted law enforcement should provide construction zone enhanced enforcement in the TTC zone.

I don't quite understand what that means or the relevance of it, or why we'd need that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's a good question. We're going to come back to it. Johnny, you want to say something?

MR. BHULLAR: Johnny Bhullar with Caltrans. Just in response to that, that comes from COZEEP, so that's a Caltrans -- what we tried to do is at least take that a little bit out so that this policy doesn't pertain as if it's only for Caltrans. And basically the COZEEP program was, and this is why the wording was changed a little bit, is that a local agency or Caltrans, whenever you do a COZEEP type of program where you contract out with a law enforcement agency to enforce your work zone, we are saying

in that particular case contracted law enforcement should provide that type of enforcement within the zone.

If it's normal roadway, before, after, or even during that, fine. But if you're going to have a law enforcement personnel within the work zone, stationed within the work zone, they be contracted to do that. That's where the --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I can see that it can potentially pose some problems where some cities, for example, contract with sheriff's department. But the law enforcement that sheriff department does is restricted to nontraffic. And then they use CHP.

And then counties, for example, they have -- it can become very confusing, and it can open up a big can of worms. So I'm glad you brought it up.

I don't know if the benefits are outweighing the confusion. We'll talk about it when we come back.

MR. BHULLAR: Well, I'm open to even taking the sentence out. That's --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: We're just taking notes of all the comments. We're going to bring it back to the Committee. Anybody else? Yes, sir.

MR. CARUSO: Peter Caruso. Orange County. I have two comments from things I see in these construction zones often. Probably you guys do, too.

One is because of the temporary nature often of these closures you see the construction workers putting out these signs that come out on foldable dollies, often for the surface streets.

And sometimes these signs are posted two, three feet off the ground. I'd like to see a language saying that even though it should be a given to a traffic engineer, this needs to be seven feet minimum that these speed limit signs need to be at standard height.

Second of all, often I see, for example there's one right where I live, there's a three-lane road. They close it, they put up these signs, but they don't look at the signal timing. There's no increased signal timing, so you have an enormous queue develop.

And I'm wondering if, as part of this, that maybe a shall review the signal timing at the area to give, so we don't -- the one thing is the longer the queue the more likely you are to have rear-end accidents. And those are my comments.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Bhullar.

MR. BHULLAR: First, -- Johnny Bhullar with Caltrans. I'd like to respond to the first comment.

Actually that is already done, I believe, in section 6F02, if I'm not mistaken. And that sets in work zones are not actually, I would say, immune to the national MUTCD standard

of requiring seven feet minimum height of signs out on the roadways, and five feet in rural, but seven feet whenever there are pedestrians.

And we constantly get -- last year I got probably six or seven calls on citations, especially in the Santa Rosa area where people have been cited for speed limits and doubling of fines in work zones. But the signs were way down there and they couldn't even see them because of the cars.

And what I point out to them is section 6F02 where it says -- and it's a shall requirement, so it does not given an out -- and basically, let me see if I can quickly get to it.

Okay, actually it's 6F03, and this is where it says ground-mounted signs installed at the side of the roadway in rural areas shall be mounted at least five feet, measured from the bottom of the sign. And then it says seven feet for other locations.

So, it's already there. And that's all you need to fight a ticket, but, of course, we try to educate the engineers not to do it in the first place.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

MR. CARUSO: What about if they do this advice on a barrel as opposed to a post?

MR. BHULLAR: Barrel or post is more of a crash-

worthy criteria of the device, itself. But what we talk about is for the visual sign, or the visibility or legibility of the sign. It has to be minimum five feet.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you.

Any other members of the public? Yes, sir.

MR. PYBURN: Yes, Steve Pyburn with Federal Highway Administration. Being a licensed civil and traffic engineer in the state, my concern is about the use of construction engineer.

I was just looking at the board rules on engineering, construction engineer is not defined under California law.

Therefore, to eliminate confusion the requirement falls to the RE or -- the resident engineer or the civil engineer that's in responsible charge of the plans. That confusion should be clarified.

As a practitioner, seeing construction engineer brings a bit of confusion on my part in the past. The traffic control plan should be developed as part of the design drawings considering everything that a setting of speed limit traffic operation should consider.

But, if adjustments need to be made in the field because of how things are operating that needs to be done in consultation with the design engineer and the resident engineer. The CHP, traffic engineer could be consulted, but

they don't have the authority really to alter traffic operations under California law.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you.

MR. BHULLAR: Johnny Bhullar with Caltrans. Just a quick comment. For those of you who might not have realized it, Steve Pyburn is our new --

MR. PYBURN: As if anybody could be --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Welcome, we're glad to have you.

MR. PYBURN: Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Hopefully we'll get better treatment from FHWA now.

(Laughter.)

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Say hello to Matt for us.

Okay, any other members of the public? Okay, seeing none, I close the public hearing, bringing back to the Committee.

Colleagues, we received quite a few comments in addition to what you guys have already brought up. So, who is the brave person who wants to take -- Mr. Babico.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I would like to make the revised language following recommendation of John Fisher to change on page 15 the first in red, support with the guidance. It reads: The speed limit in construction zone

should be reduced based on the traffic control plans, or the collective judgment of the traffic engineer, civil engineer and the law enforcement agencies." Then it will continue.

Going back on the same page under the guidance in red, the second paragraph, I think we should delete that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: The one that says construction zone speed limit?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Say the traffic engineer or the designee should analyze prevailing speeds through the TCC zones, and then again it gives that joint construction engineer and California Highway Patrol. There is no need for that, except this would apply to the state facilities. That's different.

And with regard to the comments at the last sentence of the same paragraph, the contracted law enforcement, if Caltrans would like to have it, well, that is stated to be clear for highway state facilities only. But is not required -- and the contract has already been defined when they signed the contract between the local agency for Caltrans and the law enforcement. So there is no need to modify or mention it here.

With regard to the consulting with the law enforcement, well, I mean if we don't have the plans, then there would be some consultation in the field.

With regard to the vertical clearance, as has been

discussed, I mean it's clear we have to abide with the minimum requirements of installing signs.

As for the signal timing, that should be covered under the traffic control --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, well --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: -- plans.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Babico, can I stop you here?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yes, sir.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Are these all part of your motion, or are you making remarks on your own motion?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, I'm responding to the public comment that --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: But you made a motion. What is the motion that --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I didn't say motion. I said that --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You're just discussing it, okay, good.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Go ahead, I'm done.

(Laughter.)

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I think we

heard a lot of good comments, and I started thinking about

how we implement detours in my agency. And we have major projects, lightrail projects that are underway, grade separation projects, major sewer and water replacement projects.

And every time that there's a need to do something, a change in the field or on the fly, what we do is we revise the work site traffic control plan or TTC. So if the contractor says, I can't do it this way, I need to do it that way. We say, okay, hold on; let's prepare a plan; let's get it signed by our registered engineer. And then we implement the new plan.

So everything is implemented pursuant to the TTC in making a revised TTC. But, it's an amended TTC.

So I would want to see if we can get a consensus here that any speed limit we establish in the work zone is pursuant to a signed TTC, whether it's an amended one or the original one that we develop.

And I think if we can agree on that, then we can agree on maybe the language that we want to see pursuant to that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Very good point.

Let's focus on that.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: But one thing here is sometimes we do have a very small size of project construction that it doesn't need to go through all these

design criterias or something. And contractors can come up with a 8.5-by-11 sheet and say, hey, this is what I will do that. And then we agree. Rather than going to the registered engineer to prepare for a small job, okay, all these traffic control plans.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Let me comment on that. Yes, indeed, we have like a number of small utility projects where they block a lane for three hours and they do minor work and they cone it off. But it's in accordance with a standard drawing in the California MUTCD or the watch manual. There is a standard drawing that guides how you cone it off and where you put the lane-closed sign and those types of things.

I wouldn't think, though, that we would allow a utility or a contractor to lower the speed limit for a three-hour job.

So, here we're discussing changing the speed limit. To me it should be pursuant to a TTC and signed by a registered engineer. I just want to see if we can get consensus on that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's a very good point. Let's go around the table and see.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: In reviewing this particular language I went back to the Caltrans attorney's letter to see whether he made any mention -- he or she -- of

the construction engineer, whether that's where that language came from, or the enforcement agency.

And it really doesn't. Because, I mean, the issue here is what qualifies as an ETS for the purpose of enforcement. And what the attorney is saying is it's the traffic engineer's call.

Now, quite often we do consult with enforcement.

I generally find that civil engineers rely on traffic engineers for recommendations regarding speed limits. And that typically they're not experts at setting the speed limit on the street, and wouldn't be called to testify about that.

So, without actually stating the fact that general practice, since traffic engineers can't do any enforcement, we always work with PD. I wouldn't state that here, but in light of what the attorney is saying, I would keep this as, you know, based on the judgment of the traffic engineer.

And that it needs to be documented. And that's really all the attorney is saying.

We naturally consult with other people involved.

We consult with the contractor who's going to maintain the signs on the 24-hour basis. We consult with the enforcement agency. But I don't know -- we even talk to the construction engineer because, of course, there might be a change order cost involved. You know, we talk to everybody.

But it's really the judgment of the traffic engineer that determines the speed limit. I think that's what the attorney's saying.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So you agree with Mr. Fisher's --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: No, because he's going beyond what the attorney's requiring.

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Mr. Chairman.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Babico.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: One thing I would like to correct, what Jeff stated, that a civil engineer can act as a traffic engineer, too.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let's just -- let's -- okay -- maybe they need to act as engineer, this engineer, the traffic engineer, by the state of California, you cannot require traffic engineer to do anything, period.

The state of California does not recognize traffic engineer as a practice act. So you cannot mandate in any legal document that this document or that document must be signed by a traffic engineer.

That's why I brought up the point about the capital T. There are some --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: It was a capital T.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah. We've been

trying to do it for the last five years. But having said that, there are some terms that are generic, like when you say resident engineer. It's the engineer in charge of the operation in the field. So we can go with that. Or construction engineer. These are like generic terms, they're not defined by the state.

But I don't want us to get into the long debate about what traffic engineers do, what civil engineers do.

Let's go with a show of hands. How many of you agree with Mr. Fisher's basic premise that once the temporary traffic control plan is signed and revised, that is the authorizing document to change the speed limit in the work zone?

Start with Jeff. Do you agree with that premise?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: It might be it doesn't work in all cases.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: -- make a quick

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, I understand that. Ms. Wong?

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: I really don't have enough --

24 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Chief?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: It makes sense to me.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Wayne?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I think it's overkill.

In other words I sort of agree with Jeff.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Jeff? That you need sometimes, at the heat of the moment. We know how you feel. Mr. Presleigh.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: Yeah, I agree with Jeff. On a lot of our projects -- or, John, I'm sorry -- I agree with you on a lot of stuff, but there are smaller projects that we have very small traffic control plans and we make adjustments, so.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Good point. And Mr. Babico?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Ditto what he said.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: If you look at the first chapter, I mean the first paragraph under support it says the reasons are documented. Now, if you document it in the TTC or the document, the traffic control plan, it's documented, right? If you document it under some kind of an understanding here between the engineer and whoever else is involved with that decision, that's documented, also. And I think both ways would be adequate.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah, but you don't need that language. So if you go back to collective judgment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Didn't you guys agree that a reduction in the speed zone should only be for projects and jobs that are big and long enough to require a temporary traffic control? --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: That's what I'm saying --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That as Mr. Fisher said, you don't want a utility company to go out there for a 24-hour job and reduce the speed limit just because they're out there.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, they can't reduce it. It's the city engineer or the local agency, themself, they have the authority. Not any local --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: -- utilities, they just go and jump on the speed and reduce it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, so, for your projects, do you agree that any project that requires a reduction in the speed zone definitely has a temporary traffic control plan going with it?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, yeah, but not in the sense that you have to prepare the TTC plans. I mean it could be a verbal agreement between the agency and who is doing the work, or their own task force, the agency's task force, they can do it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Where do you want to go? I don't sense we're being ready to do something with this today. Mr. Presleigh.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: Just a general comment. When we prepare plans and specs we do have a sign-off for the construction engineer or the residential engineer. We have a sign-off by the traffic engineer, sign off by the director and so on.

Where I don't have a sign-off is with the local law enforcement for speed control. And that probably is my basic objective. I don't want to consult with them necessarily on most of these smaller projects.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And that one, Mr. Bhullar, if you'd come to the podium, please. Where did this consultation or collective wisdom idea come from? Because I'm hearing from the law enforcement that if the resident engineer or the people who are in charge of the construction in that area, they think they have to reduce the speed limit in that area, they trust their judgment.

Why do we need to introduce another set of complication?

MR. BHULLAR: Well, the reason why this proposal came about was from Caltrans at the beginning of construction because procedurally that's how they do it.

Caltrans probably because of our bigger projects or more

higher speeds. They normally, whenever they want to do something like this, they do consult almost as a procedure with the law enforcement --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let me ask you this. If you -- let me finish, Mr. Babico -- so if you exclude that requirement it does not stop them from doing it?

MR. BHULLAR: No.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: But by adding something like that, then we have to sit here and wordsmith this thing to death to make sure that everybody's okay, all the locals on small projects.

So if you take any reference to consultation or coordination or anything with law enforcement, it's not going to stop Caltrans from doing what it's already doing.

True?

MR. BHULLAR: Yes, that's true.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It doesn't preclude you --

MR. BHULLAR: Yeah, we were just trying to lay out our procedure and --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, but --

MR. BHULLAR: -- how we try to do it --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, because

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MR. BHULLAR: -- and extend it --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Because when you say then the question becomes so what does it mean. Do I have to make a phone call? Do I have to get a letter from them? What about if they're not available? Chief.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: I agree. For something procedurally Caltrans does when they plan it, then that can be covered in the Caltrans policy manual or whatever, and not add to the confusion of what's being imposed upon the local agencies.

I would just like to comment, though, on what Mr. Babico was saying. That I understand, without understanding the whole process you go through to come up with your traffic control plan and the engineering behind it, the idea that some of these speed limits or reduced speed limits are set based on some kind of a verbal agreement is not going to work for law enforcement.

It's going to have to be documented somewhere because to be able to use RADAR and LIDAR we have to have an ETS, a valid ETS. And what we're saying is that if you, in the analysis of your construction project, have determined that a reduced speed is appropriate, then we're good with that. That is a valid ETS as far as we're concerned. But it's got to be written down somewhere and it can't be just some handshake agreement in the back --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, the way that it works is that the reduction of the speed zone in the construction work area, you still need an ETS. You do not need to comply with the 85th percentile requirement. Still, some engineer should look at it, and you can't just willy nilly go around on a freeway post it 25 miles per hour and say, I think that's good.

So, you need an ETS, but compliance with the 85th percentile is not there. Mr. Babico, and then Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay, the easy way out of this, all these pages, if they are related to the state facilities, then there's not any doubt or not any discussions. Because this is based to implement based on the state routes and freeways. Why? Because California vehicle code, in order to establish speed for state facilities, CHP has to approve them.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Consult, not approve.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Consult, okay. Whatever is approval. There is a word approval somewhere in that section of the California vehicle code.

So I believe what it meant on this is all related to the state facilities, not local. So if we distinguish that, everything will be --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, we have to

keep moving with this. If it's not going to go anywhere today, I don't want to spend a half a day discussing something that we're not going to approve. Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I'm going to try again and I'm going to agree with what our representative from the Highway Patrol said.

I think if you look at the language on page 14, section 6C.01, it is intended that a reduced speed zone not be made casually. It's not a wink-and-a-handshake type of an agreement, or a verbal that's made on the fly. It goes through a process.

If you look at the second paragraph, it says a reduction of more than 10 miles per hour in the speed limit should be used only where, only when required by restricted features of the TTC zone.

And then you look at the next paragraph, reduced speed zoning should be avoided as much as practical, because drivers will reduce speeds only if they clearly perceive a need to do so.

This suggests that we have to take speed limit reduction very seriously and have to go through a process of documenting why we're doing it. That's what it says to me.

So I think the easy way to resolve this issue, for me, would be to perhaps strike the support language in red on page 15, and maybe under section 6C.01 just add a simple

sentence.

in writing.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Section?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: 6C.01 on page 14. A simple sentence, something to the effect that the justification for the reduced speed zone shall be documented

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And then get rid of the -- get rid of the big paragraph on page 15 under standard also? Where it says construction engineer should observe blah, blah, blah, all that?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Yes. Yes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There's a lot of language. The more language you add to the standard you always introduce confusion.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Right. And so if there is a need to revise the speed limit, you've implemented it. And you say, I think the work zone speed limit should be 40, but you realize that isn't working. And you go back to your TTC plan and you change the speed limit to 35 because that makes more sense. Then you have a revised TTC and you've documented your reasons and why you are putting in the 35.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: We have already spent an hour and 15 minutes on this. If we are going to resolve it in the next five minutes, we are resolving it.

Otherwise I'm going to table it and move, because we don't want to spend all day on one item.

So, if you are ready to make a motion, Mr. Fisher, go ahead and make a motion so we can pass this. Otherwise, we will move on.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Okay. I move that we strike the red support language on page 15, and that we strike the red guidance language in the middle of page 15. That would be this red language. Okay. Guidance language in the middle of page 15.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And then the paragraph at the bottom?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Yes. That's part of the red language. And that we add a sentence on page 14, under section 6C.01, that says, that adds to the paragraph the justification for the reduced speed limit shall be documented in writing.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Shall be documented -- the second paragraph?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Yes. It would be at the end of the second paragraph.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: At the end of the second paragraph you say the justification for reduction in speed limit shall be documented.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: In writing.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- paragraphs not talking about.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be a shall.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Yeah, okay.

Yeah, it would be another paragraph and it would be a shall.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It would be a shall.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: It would be a shall only because we've gone to great lengths to require that reduced speed zoning further purposes be documented in writing, as well.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, so that's your motion. I have a motion. Is there a second? At least for the purpose of discussion, is there a second?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I second it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Remember, if you second a motion it doesn't mean you have to vote for it.

Okay, there is a motion and a second. Okay. Any discussion -- basically pretty much what Mr. Fisher, I think, is suggesting is to simplify this, keep it simple. Just get rid of all this language, and all the confusion. Just say if you have a speed zone reduction in a construction zone, you shall document it.

And then if you document it, there's a memo to the

design file, so be it. If you document it in an email from a traffic engineer to a resident engineer, that's documentation. If you change you TTC, that's documentation. Give flexibility. Is that correct? Is my understanding correct, Mr. Fisher, is where you're going with this?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Yeah, just -COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: With flexibility
you still have some protection.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Right. I just think you have to write a statement that says why you are reducing it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Why you're doing it. Yeah, that can be done --

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And then if you're filing with local law enforcement or CHP, just keep on doing what you're doing. Nothing in the manual stops you.

Okay. A motion and a second. Discussion?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I could agree with that. I think the only thing we lose by striking all of the first red support paragraph on page 15 is the last sentence. Because the typical civil engineer or traffic engineer won't have a copy of the attorney's findings about what covers the need for an ETS. And we have a sentence there

that's important to the like the traffic engineer.

The studies made to identify these projects, you know, are considered sufficient to satisfy the intent of ETS requirement. And that's important to have in this document.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Do you want to make maybe a friendly amendment to say that this documentation will satisfy the intent of the ETS requirement?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I would propose a completely alternative motion.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, so let's see what happens with this motion. If it fails, we're going to go to -- or you want to make a substantive motion?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, it seems like on page 15 the only thing we got hung up on really was what is documented. And some people wanted it on the traffic control plan. And other people said, you know, for small projects or emergency, you know, on-the-fly sorts of decisions that need to be made, a smaller memo to file might cover that. And we really got just bogged down really then in just documentation.

But actually, in listening to everything, I don't know that there's a fundamental disagreement with the language on page 55 in terms of general practice that we really do consult with these people. It's consistent with

other language in blue already that talked about the traffic engineer and construction engineer.

You know, right above the lower red paragraph that talks about the speed limit and zone sign should be installed at locations jointly agreed upon by the traffic engineer and the construction engineer.

So really what's said in red throughout page 15 is consistent with the other types of language found throughout this section. And if we just kind of agree that there's different ways we can document this for different projects, sometimes it's a traffic control plan, sometimes it's a small project memo to file.

But I would make the motion that we adopt the language as it's actually written, including all of page 15.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There is an alternate motion introduced. Is there a second for the alternate motion? Any second for the alternate motion? Seeing none, that alternate motion dies.

Let's go back to the --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Good try.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- first -- let's go back to the motion that we have on the floor already.

Okay. Let's vote and move on.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I'd like to have the sentence that we're going to insert read, so it can -- what

is that sentence going to say?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Could you repeat the sentence, Mr. Fisher?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: The justification for -COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Well, I'll
repeat it, and maybe based on what I heard I'm going to add
a few words in --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, that's all right.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: It would be considered editorial. The justification for the reduced speed limit shall be documented in writing, in satisfaction of the ENTS requirement.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- section of the intent of the --

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Intent, whatever, of the ENTS requirement.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, so the motion is to get rid of all this red stuff on page 15 and introduce that sentence that Mr. Fisher just read at the end of paragraph 2 under item 6C.01 on page 14.

That's the motion and it has already a second. We had discussion. Any more discussion?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I have one more question, and this is to Johnny.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Go ahead.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Does this capture all, you know, there's been two years of comments on this. Does this pretty well cover it, in other words?

MR. BHULLAR: Yes, it still covers it, and I can understand the Committee's take here is pretty much for some of our internal procedures, we were just trying to spell them out so that it's clear. And maybe for the local agencies going forward, we are still going forward. So I'm still okay with taking that stuff out.

Our big intent here was to get the work zone plaque for the permanent and the other results. So that's the main key areas we want those policies.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's a good point that you brought up. I think that you guys, with all very good intentions, started introducing a lot of your internal policies into the manual. And the minute you do that, then it becomes a state law. And then every small city for every small project they have to do it the way you're doing it, and it becomes complicated. That's why maybe simplifying it is easier.

And then if you want to have like another manual on your own policy, or if a county or a city has their own internal policy, let them do it. Nothing stops them from doing it.

MR. BHULLAR: Johnny Bhullar with Caltrans. All right. Another way of saying it is that whenever some changes come like this, Caltrans try to share with you how we do it with our higher standards. And if you local agencies want to either give us your input, we can take it out. Or otherwise sometimes it's something good that everyone can follow.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Motion and a second. End of discussion. Let's move on.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I have a question.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, sir.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: On page 15 in the middle, after the red standard, there's an option given in example. That example is -- fits the state facilities, not local. But I know the intent of that.

I mean shouldn't we give something which is more generally used?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: What example you are talking about?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I mean how sequentially you reduce the speed from 65 down to 45.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, that's -MR. BHULLAR: I can fix it to show some local
speed. All I have to do is change the number.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Would you please. It's

much better to represent everybody.

MR. BHULLAR: Okay, what would be the suggestion, say from 55 to 40?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah. Change it from 55 to 40. As long as there's a 15-mile reduction you can do it in one shot; you have to do sequent. Okay.

Last call for discussion or questions, clarifications. Okay, seeing none -- I'm not even looking -- okay.

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So we have a motion and we have a second. Let's see if it passes.

All those in favor of Mr. Fisher's motion, say aye.

(Ayes.)

16 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: All those

17 opposed? No? That's good. Any abstention?

Okay, the motion passes unanimously after an hour and 30 minutes. Thank you, Mr. Bhullar.

Let's move on to item --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: So we are done now with

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's right.

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Hey, we did it.

(Parties speaking simultaneously.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: After two years we are done.

Okay. 09-17. The California MUTCD revision to include national limits CD03 revision number 2 maintaining traffic sign retroreflectivity and other miscellaneous policies. Mr. Henley.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Okay, we've got two things going here. Number one, of course, this is maintaining traffic sign retroreflectivity. Came out as a revision about two years ago, a little over two years ago.

And so we, by law, have to have that incorporated in the California MUTCD within two years, which is coming up.

While we're doing that, there's a whole bunch of changes, little changes we've made over the last two or three years, and some errata. And there's a bunch of other things that we wanted to change.

Now, we've sent that out. Everybody in this room should have seen the proposed changes. And Johnny is going to talk a little bit about where we go from here.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, Mr. Bhullar.

MR. BHULLAR: Johnny Bhullar with Caltrans.

Basically, this is page 18 of 55 on the agenda. And what we

are dealing with here is the MUTCD, the national MUTCD, the revision number 2. That is actually the main reason why we have this item, because of the code of federal regulations requires the states, including us, anytime they issue an --revision. And when it becomes effective, within two years we have to change our manual to reflect that.

And in this case what happened is this revision number 2 became effective January 22nd of 2008. So, by January 21st or 22nd of 2010 we have no choice but to at least have the retroreflective element which was the revision 2 included in our manual.

But we are also taking this as an opportunity, because it's been three years since we changed our manual, to do some of the changes.

So the first change, of course, is we are putting in the revision number 2. The second thing that we are doing is there have been a lot of CTCDC recommendations in the past which we could not wait for the update to the California MUTCD, so those were issued as traffic operation policy directives under the signature of Robert Copp, our division chief. And now I have incorporated those into the manual because they have been official policies already on the books.

The third thing that I've done with the California MUTCD revisions, taking this as an opportunity to revise the

document, is that I have taken all the pending CTCDC action items -- I wouldn't say all, but 31 items that had been pending since probably the last six, seven years. And they are shown on the agenda on pages beginning at page 2 of 55.

If you'd see under the informational item what we have tried to do is list all those pending items that for whatever reason were not either completed or not included in our previous manuals. And all those items starting on page 2 of 55 under informational, through page 4 of 55 on the agenda. And these are 31 items that now we have incorporated them into the California MUTCD revision.

So, then the fourth category of things that I've added into the manual is all the editorial errata, error, formatting, those types of changes. Because those comments that I've received and looked at, and I consider, being the editor of the California MUTCD, when I look at it as long as not a policy change; it's not changing any policy issues. But it's only minor in nature. I've taken the liberty to make those changes. And I do show them in red in the revisions.

So, those are the four things that I've done in the California MUTCD that is posted as revisions online.

And it was posted around July 1st of this year. And it has been open for the public comments. And I've been receiving comments.

Then further, Steve Pyburn, who is here, and he and I have been looking at and working through all the changes and the things that we have put in to make sure that -- is on board when we are making these changes, so that it doesn't become after the fact that -- manual and then we sit down, like last time around, with -- what we found was we did it the other way around, and then we came up with several items that we had no authority to do in the state. And that's the reason why we took them up as CTCDC items as to undo those changes.

So this time around I worked with Steve. And so far we have worked through part 1 through 5. We did not have the opportunity to complete part 6 onwards. But I'll let him speak for what our findings have been as to are we on the same page or not.

So that is all the comments that I have, that I've included into the California MUTCD revision.

Apart from that let me see if I can bring it up here. I have received about -- I do have this as a handout, just a list of all the changes. The list of all the comments I've received.

So these are the comments I received. It's a really big file. So, on this one, and here is the complete like print out of those. There are 54 comments. Out of these 54 comments, most of those comments have already been

addressed into the current revision that you see online, because they were either commenting on editorial errata or clarification, or formatting, and issues like that.

There were some comments that were made that are policy changes. So as you know, when people are looking at and reviewing and commenting, they are looking at the entire document from scratch. So the comments that pertain to a changing policy I have no authority to do.

So my question today to the Committee is going to be is how do you want to proceed from there on out? What I have done today, up to today is I've captured revision 2, I've captured all the recommendations that the CTCDC has to date. I've captured all the policy memos that we made official.

However, in these comments half of these comments are already captured into the revisions. The other half are the ones that require a change in policy, which I cannot do. So do we now, at this juncture, go ahead and make this revision that I have posted online. I'll clean it up and have better figures, and then I make it official?

Or, secondly, do we want to look at these comments in a workshop setting and then go through some of these changes. That's one way of doing it. But we will have to accomplish all that task before January 22nd of the year.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Do you have a

summary of the major policy comments?

MR. BHULLAR: Yes. Actually I was getting the comments all the way till the 22nd, so as you can see on that list, so I did prepare like a pdf that I can send out.

So there are two ways of handling it. Either we can do a workshop to handle some of those changes. Or, just as our normal procedure is, any of those comments that I received that were changes to the document, we can put them as separate agenda items in future meetings and address them accordingly that way.

So there are two ways of --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Do you think any of the policy comments, they have like a sense of urgency or --

MR. BHULLAR: No, actually the way I'm looking at it, some of them are -- what they're trying to ask us to do is the NPA, the notice of proposed amendments, that the feds have. Since they have it posted, even the feds have it as proposed. They don't have it as official.

But some engineers are looking at it and because it's shown by the feds in the figures and the tables almost as final policy, so they're thinking it's already here. So they want us to incorporate that. Which I don't think we would want to do.

But some of the other comments were to reconsider

the share-a-lane markings and things of that nature. So that is there.

And then apart from that there were some EDE comments that we are addressing inhouse first. And I'm not sure how we would deal with them.

But I'm not sure if a workshop is going to or not going to help.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, this item became too big. Let's go break it into pieces. Can we go back to only the retroreflectivity part first?

MR. BHULLAR: Okay.

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12 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let's take it one 13 at a time.

MR. BHULLAR: All right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, because you're bringing like six big items here. Let's do one at a time. Do you think it's better way to approach this, because this is like, this is becoming too big. I cannot let in one item.

What is your pleasure on the revisions to the -revision number 2 for maintaining traffic sign
retroreflectivity? Yes, --

MR. BHULLAR: I mean I have a comment on that.

Actually that is already done. The CTCDC had already reviewed and made a recommendation.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I remember that.

MR. BHULLAR: So, and the recommendation was to incorporate the revision number 2, retroreflectivity, as is. So already incorporated it --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You send it to all the public agencies and we did all that.

MR. BHULLAR: Yes, that's already done.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There's no need to --

MR. BHULLAR: So, here I'm --

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, okay, --

MR. BHULLAR: -- just making it official by putting it into the --

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Can I make one comment? If the Committee Member has reviewed the item, 31 item, which we include in the California MUTCD, you're welcome to give the comment. That's all related to this item.

Other comment with Johnny -- yeah.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Other, yeah, let's completely separate them. Let's not talk about these comments and all that. They're all different. Let's focus on the agenda here.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Just this one item, because I have an issue on one of the miscellaneous items

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So let's go to the miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Did you want to handle, could be first?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, that one we've already even sent it to the local agencies. Let's go to the miscellaneous.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: What is the miscellaneous? All we have is page 18 on our agenda.

MR. BHULLAR: Well, page 18, I believe, what probably Jeff is talking about, is on page 18, if you look at the second bullet there, pending items for Caltrans actions. That actually includes all the items so we can talk about starting on page 2, all the items, 31 items.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, go back to page 2 where it says information.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Again, what I want to say, all those items Committee has recommended before.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: And we are just including. If you have comment on the parts that were included, say any --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, this is not -- let me clarify. This is not a new item. This is a

Thirty-one.

housekeeping item, a house-clearing item. We have already made recommendations on all of these, how many items there, 20 items, maybe more.

MR. BHULLAR: Thirty-one.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: How many?

MR. BHULLAR: Thirty-one.

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the manual.

There are 31 items. We have already discussed these over the last three, four, five years, whatever. All that Caltrans is doing now is just finalizing it, putting it in

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI:

That's all we are doing.

Now, there's nothing wrong with going back and revisiting our own previous recommendations, as long as we don't have a 180-degree change of direction.

So, with that, let's go with Jeff.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Okay. And I'm relatively new here, so I'm not sure what the process is. But I did see this as a public hearing, and it seemed like the last opportunity to comment on this pending item, 08-8.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: 08-8, I will --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Which has to do with the bicycle and motorcycle detection, and the new requirements for minimum green times at traffic signals.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: This is on page 6.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, that one,

the policy directive has been signed and has been issued.

If you want to bring it back to change -- I have received half a dozen very angry emails and phone calls on that one.

My reply to them was where were you the last two and a half years.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, but I mean that's one of the things I wanted to bring out, is that I believe, number one, for example, that chart on 4D-62 the Committee didn't even see. We simply recommended that Caltrans prepare a chart.

And I believe most engineers, that time signals operate signals time arterial corridors have no idea that this is coming. And I don't know of another forum to put this into the record. Because I finally got the opportunity, after hearing this, to go to an actual intersection, apply the rules, and quantify the impact.

I mean so I went to one of my intersections and, you know, on this particular street because it's two crossing arterials, this did add 4 seconds of minimum green time on my through movement, which wasn't too bad. But when you're scraping for every second, when you're working with FETSIM projects, millions of dollars of state money, millions of dollars of federal money, to try to reduce automotive emissions, reduce fuel consumption, you know, improve the delivery of people, goods and services, every

second counts.

Especially when you're trying to minimize cycle lengths for those engineers that work on this.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Which table is that?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: 4D-62.

MR. BHULLAR: It's not in the --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: And the language that goes with this. So the problem was, for example, when you look at this chart, and in fact if you go below the chart, when I looked at the southbound left turn I had to increase the minimum green time by 10 seconds.

So this mean, since my video detection or my loops can't tell the difference between a car, a motorcycle or a bicycle. Every time I have a single car in the southbound left turn lane, I have to give it 20 seconds of time, when you add up the green time, the yellow time and the all-red. Twenty seconds for one car.

Which means for everybody else at the intersections, we talk about the additional green time, but what we're not talking about is every time we increase the green time we're increasing the red time for somebody else.

And when you add up 4 seconds for northbound through, 10 seconds for the southbound left, 4 seconds for the eastbound through, 10 seconds for the westbound left, because these are two big crossing arterials, there's 28 new

seconds of lost red time. Nobody's using it.

The motorist sitting at the signal will be sitting on a red and nobody's going through the intersection. This frustrates drivers. It makes it look like the signal's not working. There's nothing more dangerous than a frustrated driver.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yes, Mr. Knowles, I completely and fully agree with all that you said. The policy directive on that has been issued. If you want, we can ask Caltrans to bring it back. We can revisit the whole issue of the timing and get the bicycle advisory committee involved again and all that.

What I'm saying is that these 31 items, on that single one, let's -- if you want to bring it back, we can always ask to bring it back.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, especially because I don't think they've looked at the environmental impacts of that. There's nothing in the MUTCD that will have as --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I -- I --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: -- deleterious effect on the environment as this clause.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And your comments have been very polite and professional. The comments that I heard over the phone, I cannot repeat here.

But my point to the people, and I was talking with Rock Miller on the phone -- on the plane, we were sharing a plane yesterday -- and I told him, I said, where were all these people for the last two years that two committees were discussing all these issues. The bicycle advisory committee and -- but having all said that, that is a very big, huge issue.

Let's focus on the 31. If you don't feel comfortable with that single item, whatever we do today really doesn't matter because the policy directive has already been signed by Mr. Copp, has already been issued.

If you want to revisit and advise Caltrans, recommend to Caltrans another set of policies, we can always put it on a future agenda.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: You know, I just want to say, I hear what you're saying, but there was nothing in the legislation that I can see, although it talked about motorcycle and bicycle detection, that would have warned any traffic engineers that we were going to completely redesign minimum green time and take away all options to provide video detection in the intersection, to clear a slow vehicle.

I mean this simply says this shall be the minimum green time, which means it can be longer.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: But that gives us no options whatsoever. And it uses green as a clearance interval, which is completely -- doesn't match the professional standards. And the legislature specifically said we need to engineer this per existing professional standards. We never use green --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And I agree with you. Let me ask Mr. Henley to correct me if I'm wrong, but policy directive on that has been signed by Mr. Copp. It's already been issued, right?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Yes, it has.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So it has already been issued. So it is part of the manual as we speak.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: No, well, yes, it is as we speak. But the point is it's not part of what we're talking about right now, which is 9-17, which talks about the 31 items.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Even if it's not, yet, it's going to be included, and there was California MUTCD --

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Yeah, I think let's don't make the distinction what Jeff is talking about, that even though we had only those 31 items, but this came in very late. So if you can consider it as one of those items, but since the -- has been issued, the right way to address probably Jeff's concerns would be to put that on the agenda

to make a change to an existing policy.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I brought it up now because it was recommended. If I was going to bring it up, 9-17 was when to bring it up.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: How it's going to work, Jeff, is you need to send your proposal and I will agendize that item for the next meeting. But you need to initiate.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, let's move on. Okay, so that item, if Mr. Knowles is interested, he's going to make a request like any other member of the Committee, he can always put items on the agenda and we'll discuss it next meeting.

For now let's go back to the 31 items that we have on our plate. Any comments on those, because this is a public hearing, I need to open it up to the public, also.

Let's start from here. Mr. Babico.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I don't know about these 31 items, where are they?

20 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It's on page 2. If you go on page 2, under 9, information item.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I'm trying to find them. I pass; I don't have comments at this time.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: No comments. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Fisher? COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I don't even think comments are appropriate because we --COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Because they've 6 already made their --COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: -- gone 8 through a public process and this is an informational item. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Henley. 10 COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: My only comment was, you 11 know, we took the CTCDC action and put it into the manual. And I hope we captured what you guys wanted in the manual. 12 13 So that's the reason, you know, we want to hear from the 14 public really. 15 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Perfect. Chief. COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: No comments. 16 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Ms. Wong? 17 18 COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: No comments. 19 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Knowles, I know of your comment about the bicycle. And by all means, 20 21 put it back on the agenda; bring it back. 22 Okay, let's open to the public. Members of the 23 public who wish to speak on this item. Mr. Shanteau. 24 DR. SHANTEAU: Bob Shanteau, California 25 Association of Bicycling Organizations. I just wanted to

confirm that the top D09-06 bicycle and motorcycle detection is part of this item, is that correct?

MR. BHULLAR: Yes. It's already included in the revision and that's what I show up there.

DR. SHANTEAU: Yeah, that's --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, thanks for clarification.

MR. BHULLAR: So the revision that's supposed to go online includes that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's good enough, Mr. Bhullar. Any other members of the public?

Seeing none, I close the public hearing. Bringing it back on item 09-17. Understanding you can bring back any item you want at a later date.

Do I have a motion?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yes, I have a motion to approve it.

18 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There's a motion.
19 Is there a second?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Second.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There's a motion and second. Any discussion?

Seeing none, all those in favor say aye.

24 (Ayes.)

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Opposition?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There is one negative vote. There is one no. Any abstention? Passes seven to one.

Okay, 09-19, proposal to amend California MUTCD section 1A.10.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: This has to do with experimentation. And the fact that, I guess the way the MUTCD now says basically it's got some language in there that says the FHWA shall approve experimentation. And there's no word about CTCDC.

So it's a change in the -- change to the section 1A.10, to add that the CTC get an upfront look at these experiments so that we can, you know, pose our questions which we're eventually going to ask anyway.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So basically the change is only on page 22 of 55, and that's that red line over there?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Yes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, it's as simple as single sentence addition to the manual. Pretty much it's right on page 22 of 55. And says the agency shall request and receive the Devices Committee's and blah, blah.

Okay, any questions from Caltrans?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Can I make a motion?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I have to open it to public. It's public item. Is there any questions --John, is that your --

MR. SPEAKER: No.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No. Okay, if you guys don't have any questions, I'm going to open it to the public. Any members of the public who wishes to address the Committee on this item?

Seeing none, close the public hearing. And now, Mr. Babico, you can make your motion.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah, I move to pass this item, approve this item.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There's a motion to approve the change as recommended by Caltrans Staff. Second?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Second.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There is a second over there, Mr. Knowles. And, discussion?

Seeing none, all those in favor?

(Ayes.)

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any no? No. No abstention. Motion passes unanimously.

I'm going fast to make up time for what we lost of 07 - 17.

DR. SHANTEAU: Mr. Bahadori?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yes.

DR. SHANTEAU: When does that action take effect?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: When Caltran issue the

-- it will be in action taken by the Committee today. It
will be in the California MUTCD.

DR. SHANTEAU: Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thanks for clarification, Mr. Singh.

09-20, last item on our public hearing; actually we have added one. Proposed amendment to California MUTCD introduction. Mr. Henley.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Okay, this is a situation where, believe it or not, Caltrans and the CT logo are registered service marks. And so we have to, you know, put a little "r" behind each one, whenever we use the word Caltrans on a sign, or the CT logo, which probably not too many cities and counties will be doing.

But we have to now put that "r". Yeah, so, Mr. Howe's going to quickly go over that. Mr. Howe.

MR. HOWE: Hello. My name is Don Howe; I work as the science chief at Caltrans Headquarters. And this is a housekeeping item, more than anything.

We have an internal deputy directive that was signed by Randy Iwasaki, who is now our director, on February 26, 2008. And it basically sets forth the

requirement that our CT, they call it a symbol, and then underneath it says Caltrans, or it can be used in that mode as you see on -- if you look on page 29 of 55.

There are four different combinations in which CT and Caltrans, the symbol and the logo type, may be displayed. And you can see that in all of them, the registered service mark goes next to the CT, as well as the Caltrans logo type.

And if you notice there, no example, it just shows Caltrans logo type all by itself. Usually it's accompanied by the CT or the CT stands alone.

In the introduction of the California MUTCD or in the federal MUTCD we have standard language regarding copyright for the interstate shield. And any other items owned by the FHWA. To my knowledge the interstate shield is the only copyrighted image that FHWA does make mention.

So I included the Caltrans symbol and logo type as our part of what's covered by a service mark copyright.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Any questions for Mr. Howe? Seeing none, I open it to public. Any member of the public who wish to address the Committee on this item? Seeing none, --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I have a question and I've forgotten.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, okay, let's

bring it back to the Committee. Mr. Babico.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah, I know that this is only to be used by Caltrans. Can any local agency use that by changing that logo and put their logo?

MR. HOWE: In answer to your question, we do display local agency artwork. MUTCD is publishing their notice for proposed amendment that calls institutional or governmental artwork as pictographs.

So I'll address this under that terminology as pictographs. And they do show up on our 2006 bond funding sites, together with the Caltrans symbol and logo type.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: What I'm saying is that instead of CT, Caltrans, I put County of San Bernardino. Is that possible?

MR. HOWE: On a sign?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah.

MR. HOWE: Yes, we do have the "your tax dollars at work sign" which is shown on one of our standard plans.

And that does allow for --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: What I'm trying to say, shouldn't this item reflect flexibility for local agency to be used by local agency? That's my point.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Are you asking if local agencies can use Caltrans logo for their onsite --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, no, I'm saying the

sign, change the logo.

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Of course you can.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: It doesn't say.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So you're specifically talking about this "slow for the cone zone" or any sign?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, this sign is before us for discussion.

MR. HOWE: It's not signed, no.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It's not signed.

It's only Caltrans logo being added by that "r" for registered trademark.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: -- that statement.

It's not a sign. The sign is already approved, so you can use the sign --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Without CT?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Yeah, you can -- we aren't talking about sign over here -- could you explain,

Don? We are talking about sign, "slow for the cone zone."

MR. HOWE: This is just an example sign. And one of the observations I made was that the "r" is missing.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: But in the California MUTCD this sign is there available for local agency to use it.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Yes.

MR. HOWE: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. You've answered my question.

MR. HOWE: If I understand your question correctly, can that CT, Caltrans symbol and logo type be removed and have County of San Bernardino?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah.

MR. HOWE: I'm not that familiar with this particular sign to address that. I believe that this is a commercial artwork that was registered for "slow for the cone zone" campaign that included the Caltrans symbol and logo type.

I don't believe our policy allows for replacement of that.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: I'm sorry, if the sign is --

MR. BHULLAR: The only change we are trying to make here is to this language that is in the introduction part of the national MUTCD, which says that any traffic control device, design or application provision contained in this manual shall be considered to be in the public domain. Traffic control devices contained in this manual shall not be protected by a patent, trademark or copyright, except for the interstate shield. And any other items owned by a --

So that's what the feds have restricted everyone. And what we are trying to do is expand that to include Caltrans. That's the only change we are making. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, yeah, let's move --MR. BHULLAR: The slow for the cone zone sign is 6 just --8 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- let's, let's 9 go -- it's got nothing to do with the sign. This sign, any 10 other art work of any other agency, nothing. Only we are adding a little circle, we've got letter "r" in it next to 11 Caltrans logo. That's all this item is about. 12 13 this is about. 14 Does anyone have any motion? 15 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah, I move to approve 16 it. 17 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, any second? 18 COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Second. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There's a motion 19 20 and a second by Ms. Wong. Any discussion? Seeing none, the 21 motion passes. 22 We're not to the last item one the --COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Did you ask for a 23 24 vote? 25 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: What's that?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Did you ask for a vote? COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I did --COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: You didn't ask for the vote. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Was there a vote 6 on the last motion? 8 SPEAKERS: Aye. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, aye. No 10 opposition. 11 MR. HOWE: Thank you. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: By the way, you 12 13 could have just added that circle, Don. You didn't need to 14 bring it here. Okay, thank you. 15 Proposal to add, this is item 09-23, proposal to add no-parking signs during school days to California MUTCD, 16 section 2B39. Mr. Henley. 17 18 COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: That's not mine. 19 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Babico. 20 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Which page are you? 21 COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: It's on the amended 22 agenda. 23 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: This is the one 24 25 that Mr. Fisher actually had some new comments that he

shared with us, right?

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COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Yes, indeed.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Indeed. And I'm sure he's going to repeat them again.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Right. Okay, --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Just a second,

Mr. Babico. Before you start, --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- this is an added item, so some of you, if you have the old agenda, you may not have it. But I have it.

Okay, so that you know, we're going to take a short break after this one. Go ahead.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. A question to us on several occasions that we have where the school is on one side and the residential homes are on the other side. And the school is providing parking areas. And they would like the students and the parents all to park within inside the boundary of the school.

However, being on the opposite side of the school in residential, we would like to prohibit parking during school hours only. And we do not have a blanket every day, but we would like to specifically use it for the school days only. Knowing that some schools do not operate during summer, so at least you would not implement that restriction

for the parking, which is essential for the residents.

Actually I went through all the sign; I didn't see the signs which specifically restrict those during school hours. I mean there is the R30 and R30(CA), R31(CA), R32(BCA). All they talk about between Monday through Friday. The only thing I'm changing is that phrase to have the option to have it school days, the restriction, and during the school days and school hours, from the morning hours and afternoon hours. That's it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you.

So there is a proposal to introduce a new sign to

California -- actually four new signs to California MUTCD.

Members? Mr. Fisher, I know you have some thoughts.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Yes, and I'm going to make some general comments because I think maybe the way we wrote section 2B-39 maybe doesn't come across as clear as it might, given the number of questions that I've seen emerge out of it.

But the first support statement says that signs governing the parking, stopping and standing of vehicles cover a wide variety of regulations, and only general guidance can be provided here.

In other words, we show 72 signs illustrated in the figures. There are a thousand combinations. You could

have no stopping 6:00 to 10:00 instead of 7:00 to 9:00. You could have no parking. You could have a tow-away message. You could have the tow-away symbol. You could have the no parking word message with no in the upper left. And you can have the no parking shown with a big P with a circle and slash through it.

I think what the 72 signs illustrate are the general formats to be used, knowing that they're not going to cover every specific situation that is out there.

But I think if you wanted to have no parking for hours that are not shown in figure 2B16, I think you could use one of the formats that's prescribed here for the no parking. You could either use the big P with the circle and slash, or you could use the no with a red background with parking below it.

We have an example for no parking 10:00 to 12:00 Wednesday for street sweeping. You could make a slight adjustment in the format and say no parking 9:00 to 3:00 on school days. And, you know, it would adhere what the limit that's already been prescribed.

So I think the way the manual is, it already gives you the option to show different days of the week.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Which one shows no school days?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: You can add

it. I mean --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Oh, okay. You can add it, okay.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: The sign doesn't show that you can have street sweeping from 8:00 to 10:00. I mean, it doesn't show every hour.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, I understand that. But this one is we are trying to minimize the impact of taking away parking.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Right.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: If it says -- if the purpose is for the school, and if the school is not in session, I don't want to restrict parking.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: So are you saying that these Monday to Friday is exchangeable to school days?

MR. SPEAKER: Or street sweeping is exchangeable for school days.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Right, I -COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah, we need to
identify that.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Well, and maybe, you know, where we have general guidance, only general guidance is provided here. Well, maybe that needs

to be emphasized.

But my interpretation is that we already have the ability to change the hours and the days that aren't explicitly shown here.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, that's what the -- and that's the email that I got from Mr. Fisher, also. On this one, Mr. Babico, I know it's your local issue and you're going to make a decision, but if you install these let me know where you install them. Because I want to come park and get a ticket and fight it.

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Because the driving public is not expected to know when school days are. You have to be specific to the days of the week. That's why we are saying Monday through Friday, or weekends.

And I understand that it's a local issue, and the residents in the area may know when the school days are.

But the driving public who's visiting that neighborhood, how is he or she expected to know what the school days are?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: The homeowner will tell that guy.

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So I understand what Mr. Fisher is saying. And probably, and Mr. Bhullar is the resident expert on this, and he's going to clarify.

Probably the manual gives you the flexibility to put the school days, anyway, if you want.

But I, for one, would advise against it. But it's your call because that's probably going to be fought because you cannot expect people to know when the school days are. They don't know when schools are in session.

Mr. Presleigh.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: I'm just wondering have you looked at maybe a date, school days with a date on it, you know, from here to there, as an addition to the signs. I mean you could get specific on this.

I would concur with some of the other members here that who knows when the school days. They could be -- so I would encourage you to maybe look at a date or something. Or you could bag the signs during the off season when the school's not in session. We've done that with our Live Oak parking program. Or remove the signs completely.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Anyways, we have the comments. And then let's go to this side of the table.

Mr. Henley?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Yeah, my first reaction was exactly that. You know, schools nowadays seem like there are some of them year-round schools and some are, you know, closed during the summer. And so it's really difficult.

But I'd also agree with John, though, that the idea was to make it as flexible as possible. And there, again, if you want to go fight your ticket, go ahead and spend your afternoons doing that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Fighting those tickets, that's my --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: So, anyway, that's where I'm coming from.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Chief?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Yeah, I think the wording in the manual the way it is allows for them to put whatever verbiage they want to on it. So, I don't see that we need to address that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Ms. Wong?

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: I agree.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Knowles?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, I mean in the practice I guess the language wasn't clear enough to us because we always sweated over your adding standing with parking. Because around our schools if the driver's still in the vehicle the courts were throwing out the ticket because they're not parked, they're standing.

And there wasn't an official sign. And so we felt like we were bending the rules by adding the word, but it was more important for it to stand up in court than to not

be able to cite.

And I have the same concern about school days.

But really we can't put dates because there's spring break; there's Christmas break; there's holidays. You know, there's so many different days when school's not in session, that I agree. I hear what you're saying, and that is a problem. And it's really up to the police department to pick what days they're going to be out there enforcing. In the real world they're not out on every street every day every hour doing enforcement.

But I do think the language in the manual needs to be a little bit more clear. If, indeed, it is okay to substitute something like school days only for the street sweeping message in the past, I don't think that that was clear.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Good. Any other comments before I open to public? Okay. Any members of the public who wish to address the Committee on this issue? Mr. Bhullar, you're not public, you're a staff.

MR. BHULLAR: Johnny Bhullar with Caltrans. A couple of things I want to add here. First of all, I do differ with John on this in that all these signs that we have for parking, as you can see the ones even in red that we have added, they are based upon the vehicle codes or streets and highway code. So there is a basis for what

reason why we created those. And that's the reason why we put that language on those signs.

So, coming up with and trying to say the existing signs, and you can change it to school days, if there is no vehicle code and we don't show it in the manual, you cannot do that. Because the vehicle code, the 21400 and 21401 say that only signs shown in the manual are the ones you can use.

And unless we show all these different iterations or different like alternative messages in the sign specs for the signs, then you can do it. Otherwise, you can't.

Secondly, as soon as you put a regulatory sign, if it's in the manual, what Jacob's request is, if we agree with and want to do these signs, we really do not need a vehicle code. But these specific sign with this specific message need to go into the California MUTCD, because there is a one vehicle code that's a catch-all, meaning that if any sign that is identified of a regulatory nature in this manual, then it does give you that blessing.

So my take on this is, as per Jacob's request, either we approve these signs for incorporation into the manual. Otherwise the current language does not allow you the latitude of just changing it to school days and --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, on that one I have a little different take. Because the California

vehicle code in certain sections says exactly why the parking should be restricted. But pretty much parking is a local issue. It's not a state issue. So states can regulate and restrict parking for whatever reason, just for the heck of it. They don't want anybody to park on any street, the state does not preempt them, they can do that.

So, I don't think that they need to have a California vehicle code section to add school days. But I disagree with that on other matters, but not on vehicle code.

MR. BHULLAR: But you do need a sign.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah. Mr.
Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Well, I'm not sure if I agree or disagree with either of you, but I think the same vehicle code section that allows local jurisdictions by resolution or ordinance may restrict parking on days and hours that they so designate. That would be the same section that would apply to school days.

And I recognize Mr. Bahadori's concern with designating school days. But we do have other signs here that say no parking 7:00 to 9:00, or something like that. And that designates hours, just like school days would designate a period.

So I think it would be the same vehicle code

section. But I totally agree with you that you can only implement restrictions that the vehicle code allows you to implement by ordinance or resolution.

But I think there is a vehicle code section that would allow you to have no parking during specific hours and days of the week, which might include school days.

would --

MR. BHULLAR: Well, in that case I do agree.

John, in that case, maybe what we should do is look at an existing sign where this message will fit and include that in our policy as an alternate message. And we can show it in the sign spec that on that sign spec you can use this school days as an alternate message to the date or the times. So let's be a little bit --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let me ask you one thing, Mr. Bhullar. If I'm City X and I have a street, and I just want to restrict parking just for the heck of it.

Does the California vehicle code allow that or not?

MR. BHULLAR: I have no expertise in that, so I couldn't answer that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah. Chief?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Well, you have a county ordinance or --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's -COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: -- a city code that

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, as long as you pass a local ordinance or resolution depending, you can do it. So that's not really -- I really don't think it's going to stop them from doing it.

My concern is because school days is a vague term, it's going to confuse motorists.

Okay, I close the public hearing. I brought it back. So, what's your pleasure, colleagues?

MR. PYBURN: I have a comment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yes, sir, you are staff, too. We treated Matt nice. We are going to extend the same treatment to you.

MR. PYBURN: The same treatment or same courtesy? (Laughter.)

MR. PYBURN: Steve Pyburn of Federal Highways -COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: We were not
courteous to Matt, believe me.

MR. PYBURN: Like you said, there's thousands or hundreds of variations of what a parking sign can say, from time, location, purpose, et cetera. I remember at the Giants games in San Francisco there was a schedule of games when you couldn't park in certain places around the ballpark. And it struck me as really confusing.

I would suggest, and would like to see both the national and the state manual go to more, with regard to

parking signs, general guidance. As in size, shape, color, symbols and specific requirements like no parking.

But then allow flexibility for local agencies to restrict parking for special purposes, whether it's street cleaning, school zones or because for whatever other reason they want.

All the local agency more flexibility. Not by saying this is a message you can have in these places, but this is generally what the sign has to say. And look like other things are up to local discretion.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you. Very good.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I'm totally in agreement.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, Mr. Babico, this is your item. What do you say after all the discussion that occurred?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, if we have some flexibility for having that, for the specific use, that wording would be exchangeable from the R30 we have, it says from Monday to Friday. If that is exchangeable to just say school days only, that's fine. There's no need to designate new signs. Because it already specifies the hours for the R30, R31 CA sign, and R32 BCA.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So is that the

understanding of the Committee and Caltrans Staff that the words are exchangeable?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I mean and that would be my recommendation, is that if that's where we're going then instead of this proposal we come back with a language change. Because I don't think that's been understood by local agencies that we had that flexibility.

There's something -- we need to go back and review the language and see where some think we have the flexibility and where we think we don't. Because I don't think that's clear. And I think neither did you or else you wouldn't have brought this forward.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Well, but I would offer that again 2B-39 says -- I've kind of misplaced it here, but it says that -- hold on a second -- signs governing the parking, stopping and standing of vehicles cover a wide variety of regulations, and only general guidance can be provided here.

We do illustrate the no parking symbol and the no parking message. We do indicate hours, we do indicate days. We also have the R30B sign that even has the word school days on it.

So I would say it's already there. But I would agree with you that it's not widely understood.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Bhullar, have

you been receiving any questions related to something like this from locals?

MR. BHULLAR: Not yet.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: This is like, so it's your understanding that the words can be changed the same way we saying Monday through Friday, we can say school days?

MR. BHULLAR: Well, school days being different, like Jeff is pointing out, because it's not something's clear

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Well, say street sweeping days, for example. Some say street sweeping there, but for street sweeping we specifically give the date and the time.

MR. BHULLAR: Yes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Mr. Chairman.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yes, sir.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Just to remind John, remember that there is a language for the arrows, for the no parking left, right, double arrows. And that is exchangeable.

You remember one time we discussed that? If there is such a language for the arrows, why can't we have the

language for the specific use?

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COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I don't understand.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: On certain signs of those 39 you mentioned, there are some signs with arrows indicating from here to there; or sometimes it had arrows at the bottom of the sign for the no parking.

When I raised that question you said there is a language in that section 2B39 that says these arrows are exchangeable. It shows double arrow, but you can use single arrow.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Right, the -COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Can't we have the same
thing for the specific use? To be flexible.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Again, I think the signs are for illustrative purposes only.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Right.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Every sign you designate that may be illustrative with the double arrow --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Right.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: -- there's language in the text that said it can be shown with a single arrow if that's the applicable zone.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Why can't we do the same

thing, instead of the Monday through Friday, say school days only.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I would argue that the language here in the variety of formats presented give you those options.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, we need to move on. So, Mr. Babico, do you want to bring this back with specific language, or do you think we have heard enough that you think you have the authority to do this?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I don't know. Show me.

I mean if I can use it, I don't need to bring it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I, for one, I think that this sign that you're going to put up a decent traffic judge is going to dismiss it, he's going to throw it out. Regardless, whether you have the authority to do it or not. Because you cannot possibly expect an average driver to know what school days are in each neighborhood.

Somebody just mentioned, the schools they have spring recess, they have Christmas recess. Some schools are year-round; some schools are closing in the middle of June. Some of those in early July; some opening in August; some opening in September.

A driver cannot be expected to know what the school days are. It's entrapment in my mind, that you're entrapping people by giving them a ticket where they're

expected to know things that they cannot possibly know.

So, regardless of whether you have the authority under the manual to do it or not, I don't know we need to add, I don't think it's a good idea. But it's your local political issue. I don't want to get in the middle of that. But if you post it I'll come and I'll fight you.

With that, do you -- what is the pleasure of the Committee? Do you want this to come back as an addition to the manual? Or you think they can go ahead and do it?

Or do you even support adding something like this to the manual?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: My concern is we use the manual quite a bit to fight off the -- I don't want to say that necessarily on the record, but we try to stick to the manual and use it as the reason why we can put in certain nonstandard signs when we're requested by particular individuals. You know, like when I get a request for a tricky crossing sign, because of the wild turkeys in Pleasanton.

And so as long as there's specific language about no parking signs, no stopping signs, it provides us flexibility that we don't have with other types of signs where we can just substitute a different animal for the deer, or the pedestrian.

I want to make sure that there's really clear

language that there really is flexibility with the parking signs that doesn't exist with all the other types of signs in the manual. Because we use those signs to try to limit the different types of signs that go out on the street.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I'll follow up on that one. So if you think that we want to standardize and we don't want all these variety of signs out there, if there is support in the Committee for the proposed signs by Mr. Babico to make it to the manual, then do you want this to come back with a specific language and standard sign design? Do you think to even support the idea of adding these signs to the manual?

Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I would offer, and I'm not going to make this a motion yet, because I want to hear what the others thing, but I would offer that --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I'll second it.

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Maybe the best thing to do, Jacob, would be for us to decide that this matter can be withdrawn and that jurisdictions have the flexibility pursuant to an enabling section of the vehicle code, to post parking restriction signs. Conclude that.

And then determine that when we update the California MUTCD, right after the national manual is

updated, when we respond to that, that we commit to beefing up the language to indicate that there is flexibility on days and hours pursuant to a section of the vehicle code. I think that would be the best way to handle it.

I don't think we need to belabor it too much now.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So you think it's okay to post a no parking sign in front of city hall and say no parking during city council days?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Well, that's not what I said.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, but what I'm saying if you give the flexibility and the language remains vague, my question about the whole thing is that all the signs that we have now, they have very specific days of the week and times that any average citizen knows when he or she cannot park there.

If you start introducing generic terms, such as school days, or city council days, how are people expected to know when they cannot park there?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: And that's why
I suggested that the County of San Bernardino may wish to
withdraw this request, and just get a general statement that
local agencies have the flexibility to post restricted
parking during times and days so designated. And let the
County of San Bernardino decide if this would be

enforceable.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, we need to move on. It's almost 11:00.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Are you saying that it is okay to post these signs for school days only?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I think that several have brought up a number of concerns that how would the public know which is a school day, especially if you're coming to visit a friend. And you're not sure whether you can park there or not. You're not familiar with the area.

So I would think that in looking at how much you can exercise your flexibility, you'd want to take that into account.

But I think if you bring it to the Committee to say is it okay to do this, then we're going to get into an extended discussion as to how does someone know when a school day is.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. This is your item. You have to decide how you think is best for you to dispose of it. Do you want to carry, come back? Do you want to withdraw? Mr. Bhullar.

MR. BHULLAR: Just one comment. We do have created these signs, school days, five-minute limit. These are the new signs we have added as part of the parking, subcommittee parking signs. So the precedents is already

there.

MR. SPEAKER: The precedent is proposed.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah, but this is parking.

MR. BHULLAR: -- loading versus parking, yeah.

The precedent is there; that's all I'm pointing out. These are new signs.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: So what do you say for that?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Expanding the government abuse of citizens, okay. Go ahead. So what do you want, Mr. Babico? If you want the Committee to consider for adding to the manual, it's not ready; it has to come back with a specific language and sign design and all that. And we're welcome to bring it back next time, see if you get support to add it to the manual.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, if we decide to change the language, I don't need to have a new sign, because I'm changing only the language. Instead of Monday to Friday, I can say school days only. Same sign.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, but we heard members of the Committee saying that that's not their feeling. Ms. Wong.

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: If that's the case then why can't a street sweeping sign be used instead of

introducing a new sign for school days?

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, but on the street sweeping sign you always have a day and a time. It just don't say no parking, street sweeping day. Because the driver doesn't know when the street sweeping day is. You have to put day of the week and time.

So that's, wants to use a generic one, that's just as --

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Well, if they added Monday through Friday.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's fine.

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: The same -- I'm just trying to reduce the number of new signs.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. We need to move on. Mr. Babico, what do you want to do?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I would like to have that R3 -- is that R3 or 31, Johnny?

MR. BHULLAR: R30 --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Is it R30 or R31CA?

MR. BHULLAR: You're talking about this R30 --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: R30, okay. R30 is, just change that, replace that, this language here, to read school days only.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I, for one, I don't think you can change that sign.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Why?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Because that sign has very specific language in it. Or if you blew it up, Mr. Bhullar?

MR. BHULLAR: Except Sunday --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It gives you a day of the week just --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, no, R30.

MR. BHULLAR: Yeah.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: So what is that?

MR. BHULLAR: Except Sunday.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, it gives you a day of the week that people know that's the day of the week they cannot park.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, how about R31, R32 -- no, not 31. What is R32CA? No, that is parking. I have seen some which says Monday through Friday.

OMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, let's move on. I'm going to say how I see this thing and then let's hear from the rest of you, and move on.

I don't think there is anything in the vehicle code or in the manual that allows you to say no parking on school days period. Now, that's only my individual opinion.

Now, the question is that whether the Committee or

Caltrans think that you can do it or not. And if not, then if you want you have to bring it back next time with the specific language, and recommended design.

MR. SPEAKER: Except by permit.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's permit -COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: That's for
parking.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: There are some language that says Monday to Friday.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: But look, Jacob, at the R30A sign, no parking 7:00 to 6:00 except Sunday.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: So it mean Monday to Saturday.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Yeah. There is an option for you to have no parking whatever, 7:00 to 6:00 except Saturday and Sunday. And then you can have an understanding with your enforcement agency that they would only enforce on school days.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I disagree.

That's the reason I ask you if you can put a sign that say no parking on city council days. City council days are not known to general public.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: No, no, if they do say 7:00 to 6:00 except Saturday and Sunday.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, but when you say no parking on school days, what does that -
MR. SPEAKER: But he's not saying that.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: That's not what I said. I said he could post a sign similar to the R30, and then have an understanding with his enforcement that they would enforce it on school days.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I disagree.

That's my opinion. Okay, Mr. Babico, so you want to pursue this, bring it back, or you think you have enough?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, why don't you vote?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, make a motion. What's your motion?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I am submitting the item. Can I make a motion on my item?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, let somebody else make the motion.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Anybody in support of -- anybody has a motion on this item?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Jacob,, one of the problems with what you presented was not only the hangup we're having with school days, but the format's nonstandard.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: What I'm saying, my intent was if I can have the flexibility in the language instead of the Monday to Friday, put school days only, I don't need to create a new sign. No.

What I presented is just to clarify my intent.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, there is an item. We've had more than enough discussion, I think.

Let's move on. I need a motion on this, colleagues. Please somebody make a motion whether we clarify that the County of San Bernardino and everybody else, as your authority to deal with the no parking signs as they wish, or it has to come back as a new addition to the California manual.

Motion, please. The Chair is not supposed to make a motion or I would have done it a long time ago. Yes.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I would move that we receive and file this request. And that we determine that in the rewrite of the California MUTCD we will develop language that clarifies the flexibility for parking signs.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I second that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, so there is a motion to receive and file this item. And so the Committee is not making any -- so your motion does not tell the County of San Bernardino that they can use this.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Until the

language --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Until that language has been developed?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: That would be correct.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So it's the Committee's understanding that these signs are not -- signs at this time.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: We're receiving and filing. We're not saying yes or no at this time.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, there is a motion and there is a second. Discussion? Okay, then I have to make a discussion. I think that these signs or any sign like this is entrapment of the motorists. The motorist is not expected to know when school days are, where city council days are, or when planning commissions are.

You cannot post a sign on a public roadway and say do not park here, and whatever, because whatever we have in the vehicle code, whether in the California MUTCD, they are tied to the days of the week and hours of the day, which is common knowledge by all the motorists. I think that we need to make that clarification that this is part of our minutes.

So, we have a motion and a second.

All those in favor say aye.

(Ayes.)

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Opposition?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So I was going to go for noes. So all those that say no?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, we are seven to one, motion; the vote, the motion passes.

Colleagues, what about a 10-, 12-minute break. Be back here at quarter to 12:00. Thank you.

(Off the record at 11:33 a.m.)

(On the record at 11:48 a.m.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, let's call the meeting back to order. Thank you. There's an announcement by Ms. Wells about parking.

MS. WELLS: I just wanted to announce to everyone that if you've parked at a city facility you can tell because it has the San Jose logo on the ticket. There's a validating machine over there where you will be able to get free parking for you stay. So hopefully you were able --

MR. HOWE: -- told us that beforehand.

MR. SPEAKER: Yeah.

MS. WELLS: It would have been nice. I'm sorry.

Hopefully you parked across the street in the Fourth and San

Fernando Garage, right across the street from the library.

That is a city facility. I apologize for not getting that information out in the packet. Thought about it yesterday, so.

MR. SPEAKER: And where is the validating machine?

MS. WELLS: The validating machine is right over there on the table.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

MS. WELLS: Hold off until the end of your stay before you validate. Let me make sure -- I believe this is an eight-hour validating machine, so it should be okay.

I'll clarify that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Ms. Wells, if you are going to be longer we have to table it and come back next time.

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you.

Thanks, Laura; we appreciate the hosting and helping and the parking an all that.

Okay, we have a few items. I want to see what's your pleasure, how you want to handle the agenda. I know that Long Beach people have to be at the airport by 3:00, and that should not be a problem.

Okay, Mr. Singh, we have 9-21 and then we have 9-22, right?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: That's it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And then what do we have more?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Nothing.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So what is -- what did you say?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: We have all -- which we want to discuss, also.

ask, put it this way. I think the Long Beach item may take awhile. Do you want to go into Long Beach item, finish, break for lunch? Do you want to go to Long Beach item, finish everything and don't break and leave early? What's your pleasure?

Or do you want to break now and come back in half an hour and do the Long Beach at that time?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Let's see how the Long Beach goes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. If it goes long, we'll stop it.

Okay, what is commonly referred to as Long Beach item, item 9-21. It's request for permission to experiment with separated/protected bikeway on the left side of the two-way street. Okay, this is introduced by Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The League of California Cities elected to

sponsor a request from the City of Long Beach. I should make a correction in the title where it says on the left side of two-way streets. It should read on the left side of two one-way streets, a pair of one-way streets. So that's an important distinction.

Earlier in one of our items we decided that for experimentation where you have federal approval, we would want the agency to also get approval from the CTCDC. And that's what's being followed in this case.

The City of Long Beach has received approval from the FHWA to experiment with several bike lane features. One would be the use of bicycle signal indications, which already is allowed under certain conditions in the California MUTCD.

The feds also allowed the experimentation with a green bike lane. I believe the City of San Francisco also has an experimentation on that. And the California MUTCD is silent on any coloring of a bike lane.

And then the other component of their experiment would be to put it on the left side of the one-way roadway. And in this case it would be in the far left, next to the curb. But because there is a need for parking, as well, they would have the -- going from the curb they would have the bicycle lane, and then parking, and then the travel lanes.

When we first received the request we indicated that there may be a conflict with the vehicle code, and that the vehicle code requires vehicles to park within 18 inches of the curb. So they agreed that when they have the curb, and then the bike lane, and then the parked vehicles, that they would have a little firm island so that parked cars could legally park within 18 inches of the curb.

That is the request, to have a bicycle lane on the left side of a roadway, but then parking outside of that.

In addition to that request to experiment, the City of Long Beach also wanted to get an opinion from the Committee regarding another idea. And that would be the idea where you have a bicycle lane near the right side of the roadway, but you have the curb, parking and then the bicycle lane, because they didn't want to have too wide of a bicycle lane. They wanted to get our opinion on having a buffer between the bicycle lane and the parked vehicles. And they had proposed striping it in a specific way.

And I think we can get to that later, but I think what we'd first like to hear about is the request to experiment from the City of Long Beach. And hear from Long Beach are Dave Roseman, Mark Christoffels, and Rock Miller, a consultant to the City of Long Beach.

And I'd like to then have Mark present their item.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Thank you. My name is Mark

Christoffels. As I introduced myself earlier, I'm the City Engineer with the City of Long Beach. And thank you for that brief description.

I want to clarify that what we're experimenting with are at three different locations. We have on Second Street in the City of Long Beach, we have received Federal Highway Administration approval to experiment with the green-painted bike lane, and a slightly different share of the road sign. So that was one approval we received.

The second approval is in our downtown area, which is where we have the one-way streets. And that is where we are proposing a left-hand, left-side bicycle lane.

And then the third one is just an issue that we've run into.

Rock Miller is going to give you some graphics.

We're going to walk you through a very very brief PowerPoint presentation. But I think the graphics will help you clearly understand what it is we're talking about, and the different elements that you'll have to consider today.

And with that, Rock, do you want to start your PowerPoint.

MR. MILLER: Okay, technical difficulty. This is dark, I don't know what to do.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Help is coming.

MR. MILLER: Well, while he's doing that, I'm Rock

Miller with KOA Corporation. I'm a traffic engineering consultant. I've been retained by Long Beach to work with the city on the implementation of various bikeway facilities in roadways that are kind of tough to apply some of the traditional techniques.

And we've, as a result of that, started initiating what could be a series of requests to consider alternative features.

We know, as we look around the state, that a number of other cities are generating similar requests, and we know some of those cities are watching what we're doing. And we appreciate joining with the other cities that are working to provide facilities which some people call innovative and other people do have other opinions about them. But either way, as soon as this is working we will launch into a brief presentation and show you a little bit more graphically what we're talking about in Long Beach. I think we're getting close; we're on-screen.

Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Can we dim the lights?

MR. MILLER: All right. Again, we're talking about bicycle planning in Long Beach with the focus on implementation. We're basically here for three items, as John explained to you before.

Item 1 and item 2 are being presented to you under the requirements that the city bring federally approved demonstrations to the Committee for your information, and to, of course, accept your feedback and input on how those items should potentially proceed.

Item 3 is a request for an opinion from you regarding a striping treatment which may or may not meet standards. We'd appreciate your advice on that. And if we do run out of time on items 1 and 2, we can probably do item 3 after a break.

The first item is a green lane and share proposal for Long Beach. We wish we could say this was a unique idea, but it's actually something that was done by Salt Lake City about two years ago. The city and I contacted the representatives in Salt Lake City to find out what exactly they'd done.

You can see it's a downtown scenario with about six-foot-wide green stripe. It's a sharrow lane, it's not a bicycle lane. It's a lane that's intended to be shared by cars and bicycles.

Salt Lake City generally indicated that they were somewhat happy with the preliminary results of the test.

They were actually applying to FHWA to do this in additional locations so that it would be a wider experiment.

We, on behalf of Long Beach, basically observed

this, and made a similar request to do something like this for Long Beach. And the FHWA, interested in collecting data from additional locations, did approve the request.

the sharrow marking; it's not currently a federally recognized device. It is shown in the notice of proposed rulemaking that's pending, along with a thousand other pages of changes. But at this point is considered a demonstration device. They have given permission to many cities to use it. It was not unusual for us to request.

They and you are entertaining requests for colored pavement. They're not sure what the final benefits of colored pavement will be, but they do seem to agree that additional tests involving the use of colored pavement are appropriate.

We also did recommend a special variant of the share of the road sign, which is somewhat reminiscent of a discussion you had about two hours ago. I think you'll see what I mean.

Just an idea of what Second Street it is, it isn't really an ordinary street. It's a street that goes through a very popular restaurant row and shopping district. There are approximately 13 traffic signals within about a half a mile, very closely spaced with each other. It is very congested. Parking is at a very high premium. And it's

also a very desirable bicycle route through the city.

Second Street is the through route that's closest to the ocean. So, not only does it have local bicycle traffic, but people that are attempting to ride bicycles from Canada to Mexico would actually ride on this segment of Second Street. So there's a very substantial presence and demand for bicycles here.

We do apologize. Due to the construction schedule and the timing of the federal letter, we were unable to defer painting of this until we presented the item to you for information, so we apologize for that. We've tried. And I think if you look through the dates you'll everything that's happened over a fairly tight schedule for this.

The sharrow lane was actually installed in early June, as a result of the fact that the street was overlaid in early June. And we needed to make a decision regarding when to paint the pavement.

But this is an idea of what it looks like. Again, you can see it's approximately a six-foot-wide green strip running down the right side of Second Street in both directions through this area that has such heavy traffic density and heavy demand.

We also proposed to put this sign in there. We felt that there was a need to show a sign in which the bicycles was showing in front of the car. It is a sign that

bicycle advocacy groups have indicated they felt was a more exemplar message in other areas.

And FHWA did seem interested in having a local agency test the sign, so we though this would be a particularly appropriate place to do it, because we felt that one of the messages we really needed to convey to motorists is the bicycles are supposed ride potentially in front of, but certainly in line with the vehicles. So this sign was also proposed.

That summarizes demonstration number one. The demonstration is underway. I can give some very preliminary information on the results, but I would say, based upon the three months of operation, we don't have any concerns.

We've not seen bicycle incidents or accidents. And we can report on some of the effectiveness. But we've got a ways to go as far as the full statistical valid measurement.

Let's move on to item 2 which I think is the one that's going to be the subject of most testimony controversy. This is the protected bicycle lane demonstration. First, a comment on the words protected, the term, protected bicycle lane, does appear throughout the literature. It is not a term that was invented by Long Beach. It's a term that's used for the provision of a bike lane that has some form of protection that prevents cars from passing through something else in order to get into the

bike lane.

The facility is currently under design. Unlike the previous one, it is not under construction. We're very interested in obtaining your feedback and thoughts on this as we proceed.

But what we can say it is modeled relatively closely after a facility in New York City. That facility was not subject to the FHWA for review. The City of New York routinely does not submit their requests to FHWA. I don't know what the wisdom of that is, but they do not feel that they're subject to the jurisdiction of FHWA apparently with respect to certain activities.

Nevertheless, FHWA was very interested in the facility when they learned about it, and was very interested when Long Beach approached them with a proposal to do it.

This is a photograph of the New York City facility which, I think, gives you a pretty clear feel for what it looks like. Basically a parking lane was moved out from the curb face to provide enough width for a bicycle lane and a striped buffer.

I know one of the key features of this facility was that it had to be wide enough to fit a street sweeper through there; and that's based upon a lot of anecdotal concerns regarding glass in the bike lane and other features.

This was installed in approximately six blocks of New York City. We have maintained contact with New York City officials regarding how they feel this is working.

They've generally declared it to be a success in terms of it's achieved the bicycle utilization they were looking for. I can't say it's not without side effects, but New York City has judged it to be effective enough that they've proceeded to authorize for the staff there to proceed with installation of several more miles of this facility so that it would be a larger treatment for them. So we are not without precedent.

I might also add that the New York design was kind of spawned during consultation with European authorities, particularly in Denmark and in Holland where these types of treatment are a little bit more common. So they were attempting to benefit from the expertise of European countries.

One thing I do want to say about this before I go much further is that -- well, it's covered in here -- the demonstration elements that the FHWA specifically approved for this design concept were the use, number one, of bicycle traffic indications. John Fisher has already indicated there already is a provision for use of those here in the California code.

So, you know, we're certainly here to indicate to

you that the fed have authorized them for approval, but I don't know that we'd be in front of you if the only thing we were doing was proposing bicycle indications.

We've proposed to use them in areas where we're unable to use the traffic signals to achieve a separation between turning vehicles and through bicycles.

I'd like to come back to the traffic signal indications. We're basically proposing most of the intersections in these downtown areas are already signalized. We're basically proposing to introduce a left-turn phase that would prevent vehicles from turning left into the bikeway when the bikeway has a green phase, as indicated by the bicycle traffic signals.

Formerly it was just a two-phase signal, green, north, south and east, west. These signals will be modified to have a green phase for the one-way street with a left-turn arrow red, while the bicycle and the parallel crosswalk are green. Then at the end of that phase a vehicle arrow will come up and the vehicles will pass through both the crosswalk and the bikeway.

I might add that we feel that the left-turn arrow separating conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles is kind of an added benefit of this. We actually see the separation of those conflicts to be perhaps as substantial

as the conflicts between vehicles and bicycles.

It does require incidental bike signage mostly having to do with how you would designate bikes to enter the facility, how you would discourage bikes from entering the facility in the wrong direction, and the like. But most of the signs that are associated with this generally are things like bicycles, wrong way and things like that.

This is a rendering of how the city envisions the facility might look. I think it's going to be subject to the fine tuning of the demonstration. At this point we're proposing a demonstration which would look much more like the New York City facility which basically shows delinears. And as Mr. Fisher indicated, we will be constructing a temporary berm so that we can have no confusion with the vehicle code over the position of vehicles parked adjacent to the curb.

The third item that we wanted to talk to you about is again requesting an opinion from the Commission that we would like to consider as far as which way to go.

We're basically looking for an optimum treatment to stripe a very wide curb lane and parking lane for a bicycle facility. There doesn't appear to be any striping treatments in either the federal or the California MUTCD that will quite work on this.

The city has not applied to FHWA for a

demonstration at this time. We're not sure what we constitute a demonstration particularly because it more involves the way you would use standard stripes rather than developing a new stripe. But if this was approved, we'd consider appropriate application to the federal government, and might actually apply this at various other locations through the city.

To give you an idea, this is kind of an existing condition. It's the same Second Street, but it's about a half a mile further away where the street has a very different character. It has a third travel lane which is relatively lightly used, as you can see from the tire black. And it's generally been felt that on a trial basis the city may not need that third travel lane, and would like to try to do something better than the relatively narrow bicycle lane adjacent to the parked cars.

An alternative that uses all standard stripes would be to provide two stripes for a bike lane, providing an adequate buffer from the doors of the parked cars, as well as providing an adequate buffer so that motor vehicles aren't traveling that close to bicycles.

This figure probably should show the bike lane stripes would be six inches wide. Optically they probably look like four inches, but our intent would be that the bike lane would be bordered by two six-inch stripes and there

would be a travel lane stripe. And, again, this would place the bike lane in an area that we feel would be optimum in terms of minimizing risk of both opening doors on the parking car side, and minimizing the exposure.

In our studies of this we came across another interesting idea back in New York City, where I know they're doing a lot of tests without the FHWA evaluation. This is a solution they've come up with back in New York City, which we've wondered basically, and this is probably where we're looking for your opinion, I think we're asking you, would you be interested in further exploring a concept that might look something like this? Or would you be more interested in deciding whether this is an appropriate concept?

Again, I think our concern with this is that might look a little bit too discouraging for vehicles to believe they could still park at the curb. Whereas, this type of striping appears that parked vehicles have no problem understanding that they can park as long as they're close to the curb.

So, that completes my presentation. Our potential actions on this one was do you feel that that three-stripe version complies or does not comply with MUTCD? If you feel it does not comply, then we will consider whether we want to request a demonstration. If we do request a demonstration, I think we'd like some preliminary thoughts from you

regarding whether a three-stripe approach is the best; of if perhaps something like the New York City approach should be done. And then, lastly, how would we proceed?

So that concludes my formal presentation, but I'm here to answer questions. And I think we'd like the opportunity to respond if any issues are raised by other parties regarding this.

We've seen one of the letters. And I know there's several people here that will offer testimony. We really don't know what that's going to be.

And I'd be happy to answer your questions right now.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Can you get the lights, please. Okay, thanks, Rock. Okay, colleagues, let's start taking it one at a time. There two different issues, two different projects. Let's go. And, Mr. Miller, let's go with one of them at a time.

Mr. Fisher, --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Will you please allow me to sit here because I --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Absolutely. Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I'd like to ask the City of Long Beach to further clarify their request.

In part one where you're showing the sharrows with the,
I'll call it the green carpet treatment, for a bike route,
not a bike lane, would the sharrows be used in compliance
with what is already in the California MUTCD?

MR. MILLER: This application of sharrows would be in compliance with the MUTCD with respect to it as being used adjacent to a parking lane.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Okay.

MR. MILLER: We have become aware of some interest and concerns regarding the parking lane issue and sharrows, and we may come back with that in the future. But, in this case parking is generally allowed. That happens to be a bus stop, so it's a modest exception. I guess we would ask permission to put it in an area that's incidentally prohibited. But generally speaking, parking is allowed along about 80 to 90 percent of the street.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Okay, so the request to experiment here is for the green carpet treatment?

MR. MILLER: We are here to present the information to you that we've applied to the federal government for a request to experiment with items which are not approved by the federal government.

We've brought the application to you for your information, as required by the MUTCD for California up

until an action you took a couple hours ago. But I think we would be more than willing to discuss features with you and get your thoughts on this --

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: I think to clarify the question, this particular item we're taking one at a time, and the picture you have before you is the green paint, which is -- nothing is really said regarding that use of that colored pavement for this purpose.

And then we showed you the modified sign, the share-the-road sign.

So, specifically to item one, where we've got Federal Highway permission, is the green paint and the different share-the-road sign. So that would be item one that would be addressed at this point.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, yeah, so let's focus on those two areas and then we go to the next one. Mr. Knowles.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: So it is truly green paint and not colored asphalt?

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Correct.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: It's not -- okay.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Being as it's a demonstration,
I didn't want to go to the expense at this point of having
colored asphalt and then finding out a year from now this
isn't a good thing, and then having to take it all out.

At least with the --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: And, again, -- and so it is paint, even those legends aren't thermoplastic? It's all paint?

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Correct. Right now the experiment is entirely done with paint.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: And you say it's consistent with the MUTCD, but it looks like we're not encouraging the bikes to be as far to the right of the travel lane as possible. I was wondering, did you say the green was six feet wide, as opposed to where the bikes normally would be?

MR. MILLER: The state law reads as far to the right as it be considered safe. I know there's a lot of interpretation about where that is. But if you were to determine where the average door swing opens you would conclude that a bicycle pretty much substantially has to be very close to the center of the sharrow marking in order to assure themselves of safety from an opening door.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: So how far out are we from the curb face, and how wide -- that was six feet wide, and how far out from the curb face?

MR. MILLER: It's a ten-foot travel lane and eight-foot parking lane. So the center of the sharrow is approximately 13 feet from the curb face.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Other questions?

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: There is, also to add to that,
this was done obviously with input from users, cyclists in
particular. And they felt that the issue with sharing a
lane is that you're definitely visible. And it doesn't
occur to the motorist that you're just kind of meandering
out from the parked cars. You're actually taking the lane.

In order to make that clearly evident, you have this centered, for the most part, in the lane. And we don't get that driver or cyclist confusion of is it a cyclist who's actually just kind of, should be hugging the right side, but isn't properly doing so.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, I guess my concern was typically when we add a bike lane stretch on a roadway, the bicyclist would go from being fairly close to the break between the concrete gutter and the asphalt lip, and they'll actually, since it's my lane, they'll move very close to the stripe, to get as far away from the debris, but actually puts the bike closer to traffic.

So, with this so wide, I would imagine the bicyclist likes to use as much of that as they can because it feels like their space. So there's no tendency whatsoever to pull to the right to let a car by.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Yeah, and obviously we just started this experiment, but in observing the cyclists using

it, you're correct. They generally are looking at somewhere in the center as they're riding. Some are still kind of leaning to the right, probably, because that's habit. But a lot of them are now centering themselves on the way.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Yeah, that adds two more questions. That City of San Francisco has a request to experiment with the green pavement, but they're using it for an exclusive bike lane. Here it's being used as a shared facility.

So my first question would be do you have any plans to test motorists to see if they understand that this means a shared facility versus an exclusive one?

MR. MILLER: As a condition of the federal demonstration, we're required to report back on the success or failure of the experiment. We are in the process of continuously compiling data on it.

We've monitored the facility closely throughout the summer that it's been in existence, measuring the way people use it and things like that.

We don't have enough data to statistically come back and say how it's working. But we are under obligations to our federal demonstration to come back to them. And we'd be happy to share the information with you regarding how

it's working.

Relative to the question that was just raised, I don't see cars going partially to the left to pass bicycles in this facility. I generally see cars changing lanes, to go to the left lane in order to go faster than a bicycle.

And perhaps the one point I didn't make clear is cars don't go much faster than about 20 miles an hour on this roadway, just due to the nature of the traffic congestion there.

So, it's not a speed differential. A bicycle, on average, will be a little bit slower than a car, but it's not a 45-mile-an-hour car and 15-mile-an-hour bicycle.

They're quite compatible with each other in speed.

And there are many other reasons for vehicles in the right lane that end up moving to the left lane.

Bicycles just happen to be one of them.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: And then my other question was going to be on the watch-the-road sign. I assume that's part of the experiment you're bringing to the CTCDC. How did you develop that format versus others?

MR. MILLER: We found that format in literature available as advocated by other groups that have felt that some of the existing share-the-road signs don't quite clearly indicate the expectation of what it means.

And we felt, for this project, it was really

important that we show the bicycle and the vehicle in more or less the same line. A share-the-road doesn't really distinguish whether a bicycle should be in front of you and move to the right, whereas we felt this was really important to indicate that you should expect to see a bicycle in front of you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other questions, Mr. Fisher? From any other members? Mr. Knowles.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: One follow-up on this sign. I believe we saw this when the issue came up in Santa Cruz. And the discussion was eliminate the second passenger in the car because the whole purposes of showing a person in the car is so you can tell what direction the car's going.

And that although it's politically correct, share the ride, it does make confusion when we're looking at the sign. So I think we had already told Caltrans in Santa Cruz, I believe, to eliminate the second person in the car.

MR. MILLER: I would have to look at the actual signs to see if we heard that. It has been installed, but certainly if at the end of this process that was the only order we received, we would probably not be that concerned about the recommendation.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Eliminate the second --

MR. MILLER: I think we'd have -- well, we could probably put reflective shield over the second person, if asked to.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: A little yellow -- yeah.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Just use a yellow highlight. Mr. Miller, a couple questions. The experiment that San Francisco is doing, and Mr. Fisher referred to that, if these things are going to become approved and become part of the manual, what is the message that the green pavement is sending to the motorist? Is this exclusive bike lane, or shared bike lane?

MR. MILLER: In terms of usage of the facility, upon implementation it appeared that a few motorists weren't sure what the intent of the marking was. But within a few weeks it seemed like most motorists got it.

I believe we're using the colored pavement under the continuing philosophy that's being used in areas where there's a potential for interaction between motor vehicles and bicycles. Which, in this case, would be largely the full extent of the roadway.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, but my question was that ultimately we have to bring it to some kind of resolution that green pavement cannot be used for both an exclusive bike lane, and a shared bike lane.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Yeah, I can --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Ultimately the message to the driver must be clear that if they see a green pavement. Because if these things are going to be start using as a standard all over California, then we need to be clear. Are these shared facilities or exclusives.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: I think our intent is to use the green paint to identify when you have a potential conflict between a motorist and a cyclist. If it's an exclusive bike lane where you don't have a conflict -- because that's true of some of the other cities in the United States that are experimenting around with this, they're generally using that paint, for example, in a protected bike lane situation, when it's crossing the intersection.

And I can tell some of you have seen the literature on that, where they painted it green as you're coming across the intersection.

The purpose, again, is to identify there may be -- to the motorist there may be a cyclist in that area.

And I think that's our intent in the City of Long
Beach, too. I don't imagine myself painting every bike lane
I've got green. The maintenance costs would be exorbitant.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, -- the paint. When San Francisco came to us, one thing we asked

them was about the slippery surface when it's wet, which is Long Beach is going to happen a lot, even if you don't have rain. There are so many foggy days and all that.

And one of the reasons we moved away from the ladder crosswalks were a lot of these slippery issues, other than maintenance and all that.

We told them to go work with Caltrans -- because you have a pretty good lab up in Sacramento -- to come up with a surface that's going to provide the maximum skid-resistance. What are you using for this?

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: If you saw it, the roadway was resurfaced. It was resurfaced with a very coarse slurry seal to add some granular material to the surface to make it -- and then again we just used paint. But what we used is the same paint that they use on aircraft runways.

And we decided that's part of the experiment to see how that works. Not only is there a concern about water, in general, but right at the intersections you have vehicles that are dripping potentially oil right where the cyclists would be coming to a stop.

And so all of those things we're going to evaluate during this period. And hopefully, through an end report, be able to conclude is this the correct way of doing it. Should there be other considerations as we go forward.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And a question of

curiosity. How much does it cost per square yard, square feet, however you measure it?

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: I don't have that information with me, but we can provide it to you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thanks.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Just a quick question. How are you going to know this is a success? I mean what are you measuring -- you know, what are your performance measures or your measures in --

MR. MILLER: The one performance measure that is already starting to look clear to us is where bicycles are currently using the roadway. We did a very substantial before study and concluded that a vast majority of bicycles were either riding within the door zone or on the sidewalk.

We've done a number of spot surveys since the facility went in, and I wish I could report that door zone riding was way down. I can't really do that. But I can report that it does appear that sidewalk riding is way down.

And our conclusion is that bicyclists that were uncomfortable riding in the door zone do appear to be comfortable riding in the green zone. And we believe that actually a reduction in sidewalk bicycling, particularly in this area, is going to be a positive.

FHWA asked us to evaluate lane utilization, frequency of conflicts and a variety of other factors which

they thought would be fairly important. And, you know, we've already -- they want us to measure the distance between motorists passing bicyclists. And we've already concluded that most motorists change lanes rather than pass close by.

So we think there's adequate performance data there. We don't know how long the demonstration will last, but I think it'll be long enough that, you know, if there is a real safety issue I think that'll become apparent.

We know we made it through a very long, very busy summer without any bicycle accidents being reported to us.

And it was actually -- we were very worried if there was going to be a problem it was going to be the first week.

But, I'm very pleased to say that we got through a very busy summer with a minimum of issues.

A few motorists contacted the city, I understand, and asked if they can drive in the lane. And that seems to be the biggest issue.

There's a lot of discussion; you can go on the internet, put Long Beach Sharrows in the internet and you'll get a wide variety of discussion by the whole country about whether it's a good idea or not.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Presleigh.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: I'm just curious if you thought about putting a green stripe on the site,

itself, just to kind of give the motorists an opportunity to know that it's a share lane.

MR. MILLER: Yes, we have.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: You have.

MR. MILLER: We didn't do it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: I'm curious to see

how --

MR. MILLER: Yeah, --

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: -- the results of

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MR. MILLER: Yeah. It would be interesting.

Actually the stripe went in a week or so before the signs went in. And I was personally feeling that the signs needed to go in a little bit faster to really let motorists and cyclists know that both were supposed to use it.

At that time I thought that perhaps putting green on the sign might have been appropriate, but we just didn't have the foresight beforehand to do that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other question? Chief.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: We had some of this discussion, I mean similar to this when we were talking about where to place the loop detectors to detect the bicycles and all that. Because the vehicle code does say you have to ride a bike as close as practical to the right-

hand edge.

This is definitely putting bikes out in the middle of the lane. With a green stripe that wide you are putting them dead set in the middle lane. You're not moving them past the door zone. You are making them take the entire lane, which is in conflict with what they're supposed to be doing.

I also think that the green stripe is confusing to motorists because it clear is a huge picture of a bicycle that's painted a different color than the asphalt. It appears that cars are not allowed to use that lane. So I don't really think that it really complies with the way things are supposed to be done.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: A quick question. So the FHWA has seen this sign and they say go ahead and experiment with it?

MR. MILLER: That's correct. The sign was included in the application to FHWA. And the letter, which I believe, was omitted from your package inadvertently specifically indicates that the city received approval to use this sign.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Does the FHWA know that California already has another experimentation with the yellow -- with the green pavement for exclusive bike lane?

MR. MILLER: I don't know the answer to that question.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I believe we have San Francisco to seek FHWA approval.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, yeah, but I'm saying is that, and again, you know, I'm going with what the Chief is saying, is that we are sending two messages out there. We are saying that if you see a green pavement, is it exclusive bike lane or sharing the lane with the bike lane.

You cannot use green for both conditions. We, as a state, if we decide that these are going to be standards, we have to decide it's either/or. We cannot say that, well, if you see the green pavement sometimes it's exclusive, sometimes it's shared. That's what I'm saying, that ultimately that has to be resolved.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Mr. Chairman.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I'd like to hear Mr. Christoffels.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: I think we concur, but obviously the purpose of the experimentation is to give you the data to make that decision and --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, I understand that, but what I'm saying is that --

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: So for a while we are going to

have some conflicts here.

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah. Ultimately we have to come to some kind of resolution. Is this like for shared facility or exclusive.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: And even to address the other comment made earlier, you're correct about it, you know, the cyclists being told they should right to the right as far as practical. And, in essence, we're encouraging something different than that.

But, again, you know, we are experimenting. We are not making this a permanent installation.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, that's not --

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: -- not deliberately, you know.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Exactly.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: You know, so the idea is to get data to see if this works or not.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, it's not standard devices. Under experimentation. Mr. Babico.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: You raise that question. The purpose of this experimentation, they are coming to us to use the share bike lane. Okay. They are findings will be documented and they will present it to us.

The purpose of this experimentation is to use for the shared lane. So, we do have the City of San Francisco

exclusively one lane for the bike. But this experimentation is separately, and they will get all the documentation and surveys, the study they will do. And they will see the impacts and we will decide based on that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Chief.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: But are you skewing the results of what you're going to find, as far as measuring your success, because you decrease conflicts and you haven't had a bike accident. If by the way it is marked that you are basically telling many drivers they're not supposed to be there. They think they're not supposed to be there.

Are you skewing the true results of trying to share a lane and trying to make bicycles and motor vehicles cohabitate? Or are you funneling all those cars out or a vast majority of those cars out? And you're not really getting a true --

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: I think the congestion level on this street really avoids the funneling of all the cars out of this area. With rare exception, most of the time both lanes need to be occupied as you're moving through there.

And with a traveling speed, an average speed of about 20 miles an hour, the propensity of cars to want to go around the cyclists is pretty de minimis in this particular incidence, because it's not gaining you much. The motorists know that. It's only during those rare times when traffic

is fairly light that you're going to see that activity.

But I can tell you during the peak hours the cyclist is the one getting frustrated because they could actually cycle through this area faster than the vehicle movement between the intersections.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Well, the last gentleman just said that most cars are changing lanes.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: When there's room to do so. I don't want you to think that on this particular street that's a common occurrence.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, any other questions? Mr. Knowles.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I may have missed it.

When, in providing documentation as an experiment so we can truly learn from this, you're collecting all before-and-after collision data, speed data, volume data so we can really see bicycle usage, you know, vehicle diversion onto parallel streets, all that kind of thing. So we can say did it work on this street on these particular blocks, but under what conditions did that work.

So you're providing that documentation as part of the experiment?

MR. MILLER: I think the answer is generally yes.

If there's some things we didn't think to collect before we did the experiment, we may find it difficult to re-collect

that information. But I think we'd be more than willing to provide our reasonable data that can't still be collected regarding this, both for FHWA and for you, as long as it's data that would be reasonable to collect.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: When you say reasonably low volumes, I'd like to know, well, what was that volume.

Or, you know, traffic is --

MR. MILLER: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: -- going about this fast. You know, did you do a travel time and delay study; do you have RADAR information that, you know, just so we can quantify this.

MR. MILLER: Yeah. Again, some of the information about before conditions might be difficult. What we can tell you is, you know, is the bicycle traffic here isn't heavy enough that there's a pack of bicyclists there at all time.

And it's pretty easy to see how the street operates in between bicycles. And it's easy to see how the street operates when there's cyclists present. And it would be very easy to show the difference between how it operates with and without a bicyclist.

And as I've indicated before, the two most common things we see are the motorists following the bicycle, not caring. Or the motorist feeling the bicycle is impeding

their travel and they're making a lane change, just as they would around a vehicle backing into a parallel parking space or a meter maid doing parking enforcement.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Right, but you know, too, what I mean, I want to know enough about -- if this is a great success on this street -- I want to know enough about this street so I know that, well, in city B, we have the exact same condition and that should work here, too.

MR. MILLER: I think we can certainly do that.

The 40,000 cars, four lanes, single area 200 feet. Those would be the initial criteria that I would probably suggest to apply.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, Mr. Henley.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Just a quick question.

Do you have lane volumes, you know, before and after, or --

MR. MILLER: We did some observations before and determined that the lane utilization was pretty close to 50/50. And we know, due to the recurrent congestion pattern out there, that it's highly unlikely that we'll find any significant difference in lane utilization.

You know, if the bicycle riding goes up to thousands an hour, you could seem something unusual. But, bicycle, you know, it's one, two, three minutes at this point.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other

questions? By the way, how come you guys don't have green ties? Look at Dave, you know, --

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It's a green pavement, you need a green tie. You got it.

Okay, any other --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Can we maybe, you know, like say -- about three almost proposals. Do we have one independently?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Doing them one independently. This already is confusing, as is. We don't want to mix them all together. Let's finish with one. And I'm going to break the public comments part, also, that bring public in only on this one. And then we are going to do this one. And then move to the one for the other one. Because otherwise, too many issues at the same time.

No other questions? Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I just had one and it's really a comment. I'm certainly inclined to allow the experiment to proceed. The only dilemma I'm thinking about is a year or two ahead.

Let's say the experiment works okay, not really a problem. I'm still not going to know at the end of the day whether a striped green pattern is good for shared lane. Or I'm not going to know if that's the best sign possible to

convey shared use, because we're not really testing any other types of signs.

So it might work okay, but I think the dilemma we might be faced with in two years is is it compelling enough to say that should be the sign, or that should be the treatment for something like this.

So I don't know if you're collecting any other data that would give us a compelling reason other than it works okay.

MR. MILLER: I tend to agree with those comments.

I don't know what we, in Long Beach, will be able to do to address those comments. One thing I know that has happened is we've heard from a number of communities that have installed sharrows alone.

And I think it's going to be very possible to contrast the evaluation of our treatment with the green compared to the treatment of other communities with just a sharrow, by itself.

And the general tone of those comments were they're kind of disappointed in how they're working and are ours working any better. And we really can't compare them yet, but I think we're probably going to end up receiving information from other communities that seem to be very interested in possibly amplifying their treatment with this type of treatment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I know Pasadena is using them. Probably Long Beach used them also without the green pavement, didn't they?

MR. MILLER: We've installed a few sharrows in Long Beach, but they went in about the same schedule as this project.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: About the same schedule.

MR. MILLER: Most of them are in northern California.

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Babico.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Do you have the striping plan, a slide for that?

MR. MILLER: A plan showing the actual striping?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah, with the sign.

MR. MILLER: I don't think I brought that with me, but I might be able to find it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. What you are showing is the green paint, which is a bike lane share, is in the middle.

MR. MILLER: Correct.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. On the right-hand side is the bus lane --

MR. MILLER: For this 60 feet, but it's parallel parking --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Where is the sign located?

MR. MILLER: The signs are generally located toward the beginning of every other block.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: But my point is that at this location here it will be far right, --

MR. MILLER: That's right.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: -- the sign which indicates the bike-in-lane.

MR. MILLER: Right.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I would like -- in your document you see the impact or the effect of the sign being shown laterally to the right, whether the drivers recognize that or not, because it's too far to the right.

MR. MILLER: We can ponder that. I don't know what we're going to be able to do because of having already installed it. Although, you know, if we had a --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Because the effectiveness of the sign is closer to the right-hand side, rather than being installed laterally away, then --

MR. MILLER: Yeah, if we had a measurable performance indicator that could do that, that would allow us to experiment with an alternate placement, I think that would be something that would be do-able.

You know, if everything else looks good and you

really want to talk about overhead, I don't know that we want to do that. But, you know, I think we've got an opportunity here --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Right.

MR. MILLER: -- to do some testing.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yes.

MR. MILLER: But, we just, you know, there's things that we've done that would be difficult to undo. We certainly wouldn't want to change color of the paint.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: So, following up with, I think, what John said, it sounds like there's an opportunity in terms of driver understanding to use not only your bikes in-lane sign, but also, for example, the semistandard language here, the lane language. It would fit on the exact same sized placard. To see whether the motorists have a better understanding of seeing the bike and the car and the message, share the lane. Versus just the bike and the car, and bike in-lane.

I would think it would be more clear if we used the language, share the lane. And you experiment with different signs. You'd be able to actually ask the motorist which is clearer to you.

MR. MILLER: Yeah. We have not done that. That probably would be a reasonable request. I mean I'm not here to spend the city's money, but the cost of the signs is

fairly nominal compared to the cost of what they've done already.

And it does strike me there would be an opportunity to put one type of sign in one direction, and another type of sign in the other direction. It's tough to interview that many motorists for this, but --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I know, --

MR. MILLER: -- there may be ways of measuring whether it works different --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: -- FHWA approval for that sign.

MR. MILLER: That's right.

MR. SPEAKER: Is that right?

MR. MILLER: Yeah well, -- I think, you know, if we would have to bring back FHWA for additional consideration we could do that. But I think if the modifications are within the scope of things that are unconditionally approved in California, we would probably feel a little bit different about it than if we were testing something else that's, you know, a deviation from standard.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Chief.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Can you realistically even test how two different signs affect anything with such a dramatic pavement treatment? I mean, with that right there, that green carpet, are you going to be able to tell

which of two signs makes any difference, really?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, but pretend you can.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: You survey a driver. You hand out a survey to somebody getting out of a parked car. And you say, --

MR. SPEAKER: I saw the green carpet.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: -- which do you understand better.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, any other questions? If not, it's open to public. Okay. This is a multi-experimentation request, so, members of the public, please only stay on this single one. We're going to come to the other ones.

Anybody wishes to address the Committee? Mr. Shanteau. Appreciate it if you'd keep your comments to five minutes. I'll remind you of time.

DR. SHANTEAU: Yes, Mr. Bahadori. Bob Shanteau, California Association of Bicycling Organizations. There are several comments we have questions and concerns about.

One is that the experiment with the colored bike lane in San Francisco you'll see on page, actually of the handout that Devinder gave out shortly after my comment during public comments today, item 06-2, which is the San Francisco experiment with colored bike lane.

Status: No update received. You don't have any information on whether that's working or not. You have no information whether it's been installed. Nothing.

Number two. Long Beach did not tell the Federal Highway Administration about that experiment in their application.

Number three. The bikes-in-lane sign was brought to you in May of 2008 in San Francisco. You referred it to the California Bicycle Advisory Committee. The California Bicycle Advisory Committee said to Caltrans at the time, get a human factor study on that, which would address Mr.

Knowles' question, do drivers understand it. Caltrans didn't do it. The City of Long Beach did not inform FHWA of that application or what happened after it at the California Bicycle Advisory Committee meeting.

As far as whether bicyclists have the right in California to ride in the center of that lane, I helped write California vehicle code section 21202(a)(3), which says that one of the exceptions to having to ride as far to the right as practicable is when there is a substandard-width lane.

The definition of a substandard-width lane, for the purposes of this section, are a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle and a vehicle to travel safely side-by-side within the lane. I wrote that in 1975. Okay. That's what

the law says.

Therefore, as a bicyclist, when I see a lane that is too narrow for a vehicle and a bicycle to travel safely side by side within the lane, I am not subject to vehicle code section 21202, which requires me normally to ride as far right as practicable. Unfortunately, that's almost never -- almost all lanes are too narrow. And certainly in cities such as this one.

So, what that does mean, however, is that I must be subject to some other section of the vehicle code which means -- and that other section is 21654, I'm a slow-moving vehicle now. I'm subject to the same law as any other slow-moving vehicle. The slow-moving vehicle law says that if you're moving slower than the speed of other traffic, you shall either -- not either, you shall ride, you shall drive in the right lane or as far to the right as practicable.

In legal terms we understand that to mean in the right lane, if one exists. Otherwise, as far to the right as practicable. In other words, an un-laned road, which we hardly have anymore. But that's what the law says.

If it's a laned road, we are required to ride in the right lane. So once we are not subject to 21202, we are subject to 21654. We can ride anywhere in that lane. That's our lane. That entire lane is ours now. We refer to that as controlling the lane, not taking it, controlling the

lane. It's ours.

Now, if you're going to question why, if a car comes along behind me and wants to pass me, why don't I have to move right to allow that car to pass. The answer is because that's a multi-lane road. This is not a two-lane road. Two-lane roads are subject to 21656, the five-cars-behind-you law. We are not subject to that on a multi-laned road like this. This is 21654, which only says that we have to ride in the right lane if we're traveling slower than other traffic.

If there's a tradeoff, if you're saying, but I could ride further to the right, I'm saying that's in the door zone. I never -- I, and other experienced cyclists who know how to ride, never ride in the door zone.

By the way, I have brought with me copies of a booklet that have just been published, called "Street Smarts", that describe -- the first few pages describe California law; the rest of it describes generally how to ride a bicycle in traffic.

Frankly, if the members of the Committee study that booklet and understand it -- one can go to the Federal Highway, too -- then most of the questions you just brought up you wouldn't have asked.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, Mr. Shanteau, this is all good --

DR. SHANTEAU: The bikes, okay, the green stripe should --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- information but what is your feedback, what is your position on this request for experimentation?

DR. SHANTEAU: Why have a green stripe -- COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

DR. SHANTEAU: -- on a road that, first of all, why have a green stripe on a road to indicate that's the conflict area, where, in fact, on every road in the state that looks like that, bicyclists have every much -- as much right to control that lane as in Long Beach. So, why bother having the green stripe at all, number one.

And number two, I would note what Mr. Miller said, that despite the green stripe bicyclists are still riding in the door zone. Which means the problem is not infrastructure. The problem is not striping. The problem is education. The education.

And I know that's not the purview of CTCDC. Your purview is, of course, striping, infrastructure, traffic control devices. But let's not try to use traffic control devices to make up for poor, poor education in the schools. Which is, incidentally, one of the findings from the City of Davis that was reported, that I'll be talking to you about later, that education is absolutely critical for

increasing the number of bicyclists in a city.

And I don't see anything here or in any application from the City of Long Beach that they are trying to educate bicyclists that they are perfectly entitled to use any of that lane on that road, and any other lane that is too narrow for a vehicle and a bicycle to share safely side by side.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: If you can summarize, please. Thank you.

Any other members of the public? Yes

MR. PYBURN: Steve Pyburn, Federal Highway

Administration. I think the situation where we have two

different experiments for the use of the green stripe, while

on the surface it may seem contradictory, it also provides

an opportunity to evaluate whether it's a intersection

location or a continuous conflict location. I think both

experiments can render some interesting information.

As a traffic engineer, though, I'm not sure that the green stripe adds any more than the legend, itself, does. I think the legend, like a diamond in a diamond lane, continually reminds the driver who's allowed and not allowed to use that lane.

In this case, green stripe or not, if the city decides, based on their evaluation, to keep or not to keep the green stripe, adding a car legend and a plus to the bike

clearly indicates bikes and cars can co-exist in that lane.

When I first saw this, one, I didn't know what the sharrows were. And it wasn't immediately obvious to me that that's a shared lane.

So as you do your evaluation I just throw those out for consideration.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you.

Any other members of the public? Seeing none, I close the public hearing, bringing it back to the Committee.

Committee, what's your pleasure? They've already done this; it's already in the field. They have FHWA approval.

Okay, let's see -- if you have any specific things that you want them to look at, because they have to bring it back for experimentation -- I mean for the result.

And my thinking is that San Francisco, by the way, which we need to follow along with them, is that we are going to be dealt with two set of data which are extremely highly qualitative. With all due respect to my very learned colleague, if anybody can pull this out of the hat, it's going to be Rock Miller.

But you're not going to be comparing that, oh, we had like, 20 accidents, and we went down to five, so it's so obvious. There's going to be a lot of survey on how people perceive these things. Going to be a lot of qualitative analysis in there.

And then we are going to have this one. And then we are going to have the experiment coming from San Francisco. And then the decision is going to be if, first of all, these things are good. And if they are good, what you use them. Do you use them for shared lanes, or for exclusive lanes. But that's for future.

For now, if you have any specific things that you want Long Beach and their consultant to look and bring back as part of this?

DR. SHANTEAU: I left out one thing.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I closed the public --

DR. SHANTEAU: -- bicycle advisory committee.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I closed the --

DR. SHANTEAU: You already have a committee that you can refer --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's a good comment, but I closed the public hearing. But we'll keep that in mind. As the judges say, strike the comment.

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: With the comment, you know, there's so much space between the parked cars and where the bike lane sign would be, I wonder if putting more, you know, where in the road, like share-the-road, -- so the vehicle diagram would be helpful. To put it in the lane.

That would be my comment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You guys are taking notes back there?

MR. MILLER: Didn't hear the whole comment. It was put something else on the road?

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Yeah, something like share-the-road, or whatever the signage does, put it in the road, itself. Because it's so far from the curb and where the sign would be. And bikes-in-lane generally doesn't say share the road. Share-the-road says share the road, but bikes-in-lane could be misinterpreted as bike lane, or that there are bikes and you don't know what the vehicles are supposed to be doing.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Yeah, I ride a bicycle quite a bit. And I have my biases about this one way or the other. And Caltrans has what we call the Caltrans Bicycle Advisory Committee.

And, you know, the way we try to operate, in fact, I committed to the operating in the future, when we have issues regarding bicycles they should be coming to our bicycle advisory committee first, so that we don't start saying, you know, going in one direction in the bicycle, and he goes another.

And in this case, of course, the horses are already out of the barn. I would really like to have this,

you know, just you know, so they can get some more information so they don't wind up with a whole community of bicyclists, you know, fighting with them. Have them run this by the bicycle advisory --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, the bicycle advisory committee is obviously a good one. As far as the process, actually, I think we may want to keep it like this because we don't want to waste people's time to run them through the bicycle advisory committee if this committee is not going to authorize the experimentation to begin with.

Because we have rejected requests for experimentation before. Just because a local agency requests one.

If you remember the last one that I recall, the City of Ventura, or County of Ventura, they wanted to have those signs for the school bus stops and all that, you remember.

But it's a good idea that if it's bicycle related, and this Committee approves the experimentation, then we send them, get approval.

Any other comments? Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Well, just going to repeat what I said before, primarily. I'm inclined to approve the experiment. The FHWA has approved it. It's in the field. I think now that it's in the field I think we'd like the benefit of the data to see how well this works

versus what San Francisco has tried.

That doesn't necessarily mean that when it comes decision time that we necessarily have to approve it as a new device, because unless it's intuitively obvious or compelling, we may not be inclined to approve it.

But I'd like to see what the information yields. I would like to also get, maybe if you could email to me, the sign, the bike-in-lane sign. I sit on another committee with the feds that may be able to get some data on how well people understand that sign versus the other share-the-road sign. And if you could email that to me then I could see if we could get the feds to experiment with it in another meeting that I attend.

But I would like to ask that the Committee go ahead and approve this part of the experiment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So we have three comments specific. Ms. Wong made one and Mr. Henley about taking it to the bicycle advisory committee. Have them take a look also; take their comments. And Mr. Fisher had his comments. Mr. Knowles.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, somebody mentioned that the City of Long Beach had some other sharrow locations. And providing data about where they were used before, without the green paint, I'd like to know more about those streets and what the results were. Because part of

the issue is, is there any benefit to this green paint. And if sharrows have been used anyplace else without the green.

I'd like to be able to compare the results of --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Jeff, let Mr.
Roseman --

MR. ROSEMAN: We only have a handful that are associated with an existing bike facility, bike lane type 2, in which the type 2 facility is dropped because of a narrowing roadway or an add of a lane. And the sharrow is used to show that conflict.

So I don't know that it's exactly the same situation as --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: The sharrows are in the center of the lane where the road is narrowed?

MR. ROSEMAN: No. I believe that they are 11 feet, they follow the minimum dimension that's in the MUTCD, which is 11 feet from the curb. So they're a little bit, they're not in the exact same location is what I'm saying.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Okay, but it just seems like -- it's hard to judge an experiment if there's no comparison. So, one of the things you're experimenting with is the green. And it would be good to have a contrast between sharrows with a green background and sharrows without a green background. And it sounds like that's the closest we can get to something to compare it to.

MR. ROSEMAN: I think if the Committee would like us to choose another similar type roadway that is not a type 2 facility, to install sharrows in the exact same location, I think we can do that. But we're not going to be able to replicate the exact volume here, because you're over 40,000 vehicles a day. Or the closely spaced traffic signals. We're not going to be able to duplicate that.

There are some other arterial streets that we may be able to, but I'm not exactly sure how we're going to be able to compare them. But we're willing to try that.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: My concern is what have we learned at the end of the day from this experiment if we don't look at other contrasting ways of dealing with this.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Good point. Take a look, see if you can come up with other --

MR. ROSEMAN: Would you like -- if you want to include that, we're willing to do that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: If you can think of a street that kind of -- you cannot duplicate, I'm very familiar with your city, but --

MR. ROSEMAN: Yeah, the --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Is that the pleasure of the Committee, by the way? Do you guys see benefit in having a comparative analysis between sharrows in a colored pavement versus regular pavement?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Sharrows are already approved --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, I said -- COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: -- California MUTCD.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, but we want to see how effective they are. Are they effective without paint, or they're effective more --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: How much does the green paint enhance their value.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Does it add value.

MR. ROSEMAN: Chairman, since you know our city pretty well, the only place that I can think is somewhat similar to this would be Bixby Knolls on Atlantic.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah

MR. ROSEMAN: Because it is also a shopping area; it also has a number of traffic signals. It also has a pretty high volume.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, that's a good example. Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Well, as I recall, in San Francisco I think what they presented was that before the sharrow markings, bicyclists were traveling nearer the door zone. And after the sharrow markings they moved over a little bit. And therefore, it was deemed a

success.

I don't know that you've collected any before data on this, have you? To determine if the green carpet treatment gets them further away from the door zone?

MR. ROSEMAN: No, I don't believe there was --

MR. MILLER: We collected data regarding where bicyclists travel when they use the street, dividing it into three categories. Riding on the sidewalk; riding within the door zone, in the opinion of the observer; and riding far enough out in the middle of the street to not be exposed to a hazard of opening doors.

We also noted, as I'd indicated before, that we had very substantial riding in the door zone, very substantial riding on the sidewalk. And I didn't say we had, before, relatively minimal riding in the closer to the center of the lane.

We have taken anecdotal spot observations. And as I've indicated before, we see riding in the approximate center of the green stripe much higher than it was before the stripe was put in. We see riding on the sidewalk much lower than it was before the stripe was put in. Probably no change in riding within the door zone at this time.

And I would concur with anybody that says we may have an education problem there. But it seems like the people on the sidewalk are very comfortable to ride on the

lane, and the people that ride in the door zone haven't chosen to change their behavior.

With respect to comparative data, I'd indicated before, I could think back there of one city that's contacted us that's indicated somewhat disappointment with their sharrow experience. I think we probably could get data from that city, and it's not too far from us.

Also, I was remembering a couple hours ago you were all talking about Santa Cruz. I've driven on the PCH in Santa Cruz, and I do think the experience of those sharrows would be quite relevant in terms of how the bicyclists use those sharrows. The signals are a little bit further apart, but the volume is probably getting in the right range.

So with the assistance of the Committee and Caltrans, I think we probably could put together some comparative data from other communities.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Not necessarily to have some in Long Beach. If you can find data from other cities, great. Otherwise, you know, we want to look at the street that -- let's move on.

Any -- Chief?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: I missed it. Is there an end date established for this experiment?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Well, that's the

second. When are you planning to come back?

MR. MILLER: Our requirement to -- FHWA requires us to report back to them every six months. The first report would be toward the end of this year. We are, and intend to compile those reports until the end of the demonstration. We'll be happy to present those reports to you as we report them to FHWA, as well as to amend our experiment, based upon your directions.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: And when is the end of demonstration?

MR. MILLER: The way it works with FHWA, the demonstration ends either when FHWA concludes that the demonstration has no value, or if FHWA concludes it is a valuable tool. And they would then move towards putting it into typical documents like MUTCD as an acceptable treatment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other? Ms. Wong.

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Yeah, also wanted to mention that San Francisco, they have a hearing on November 2nd about the injunction. So they haven't been able to make any bike improvements, and even experiments because of this bike injunction. And that hearing is November 2nd. They expect it to be -- the green colored lane, at the end of the year or beginning next year.

MR. MILLER: I believe there are a lot of sharrows at stake there, as well. So there could be a lot of data coming out of San Francisco.

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Yeah.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Any other comments, questions? Okay, so we're taking verbatim minutes of the meeting. So make sure you get a copy, because there were a lot of comments made, so that you make sure you capture all the comments.

Okay, let's vote on this one. Is there a motion on this part of Long Beach application? This is the --

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I move approval of this part of the experiment --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There is a motion. Is there a second?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I second it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, there's a motion and second. Any discussion? Seeing none, all those in favor say aye.

(Ayes.)

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Opposition? Motion passes unanimously.

Okay, it's 12:00 (sic). They have other stuff, also. Do you want to break for lunch, quick half an hour, and come back? Half an hour, yes, no? If you guys don't

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   want lunch I'm --
              MR. SPEAKER: I'm starving.
              COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You're starving.
    What's your pleasure? Mr. Fisher?
              (Parties speaking simultaneously.)
              COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Half an hour.
    Okay, the majority have it, at least half an hour. We are
    back here at 1:30 sharp.
    (Whereupon, at 1:00 p.m., the meeting was adjourned, to
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              reconvene at 1:30 p.m., this same day.)
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AFTERNOON SESSION

1:37 p.m.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let's call the meeting back to order. For the purpose of the minutes, we are back on item 09-21. We entertained the first part of the application from the City of Long Beach for use of sharrows in conjunction with the paved, green pavement.

And the Committee approved their request with comments that the applicant will take into consideration and include in their report back to the Committee.

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Now, we are going to go back to the City of Long Beach again with the second part of recommendations.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Well, you saw the presentation.

I think at this point we're prepared to answer any
questions. I've put the graphic up, at least the one that
best, I think, symbolizes what we're trying to do here.

At this point we'll open it up to questions. And go backwards, again.

Our version, as opposed to what you see here, as indicated earlier, will actually have a curb-face out here, which was a recommendation from John Fisher when he first reviewed the process.

So, are there any questions of what we're proposing to do at this point?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: The previous slide you showed --

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: This direction?

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COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Okay. The bike sign, white-on-black background, is that a standard sign?

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: No, and that's not what we were proposing.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Oh, then what is that?

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: It just -- we were really -this graphic was obviously put together on a computer and
what we --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Oh.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: -- were trying to do is show that ultimately you're going to get a buffered landscape between the proposed bike lane.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I was trying to use it, but --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Can I ask a question. If you have a physical buffer, doesn't that convert it to a class 1 bike trail?

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: There's some debate as to whether it is or isn't. And I think that's part of the problem right now. Does that fit that definition of a --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I'm just thinking, you know, if there's actual physical separation

then it's not a bike lane, anymore. It's a class 1 bike trail.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, it could be --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It's a bike path.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: -- segmented. It could be a bike lane and then a class 1.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Because then technically there's no interaction between vehicles and bicycles. They each have their own independent facility.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Right.

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And it's just a class --

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: There is interaction at the intersection.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: At the intersection, but it's not going to be like a trade crossing. Any other questions on this part of the application? Mr. Henley.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: If somebody, a person's on a bicycle and wants to, you know, go to a business that's across the street, you know, on the other side -- you know, this is a one-way street I presume.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Correct, and you are on the left side. If you --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: How are they going to

get --

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: -- indicating you needed to make a right-hand turn.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: So you come up to -- you know, I just don't know how you can get there legally without walking your bike half a block.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Correct. What you would be doing is you would be coming to the intersection and crossing as a pedestrian, for example, or riding across when the protected movement is allowed. And then heading off into the right direction.

Or, you could still legally ride, as was indicated earlier, with the traffic. You don't necessarily have to use this lane. You could stay to the right on the one-way street; get to your destination, and then turn right and head off in that direction.

I want to make it clear that this is not forcing all the cyclists to use this. They still have the rights given to them to travel in the normal travel lane on the right-hand side of the road.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: The City of Davis experimented with something like this quite awhile ago. And they actually had it on the ground, and they abandoned it.

And I'm just wondering, have you guys looked at, you know, the research that was don there or their experience with

what went on in the City of Davis?

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: We did. And we think we resemble more the situation which is currently occurring in New York than we do what they were experimenting around with, which is a fully built out downtown with the one-way street segments, and the heavily, you know, traffic congestion, and the need to get cyclists through that area.

So, we did look at it. But I think right now we resemble New York more than we would resemble that particular experiment that was done in Davis.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: And then just one other comment. I think our design manual, chapter 1000, specifically prohibits this kind of a configuration. And wonder -- kind of position you put us into or yourself into.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Well, I think I harken back to, some of you, or perhaps all of you, received a letter from -- I'm sure this gentleman's going to address it later. And he talks about experimentation that was done in the late '60s and early '70s, and the different bike lanes. And none of that was allowed, either, back then, you know.

And you have to realize that there was an interest in experimenting. And as a result of those experiments we end up with the facilities that we have today, the bike lanes that we have today, the type 1s, the type 2s.

Somewhere along the line you have to say to

yourself, we're going to try something. It may not be allowed, but we're going to experiment with it. The results may be bad and we'll dump the idea, as they did with some of the experiments they did back in the late '60s and early '70s.

Or, in this case, it might function just fine, like it happens to be doing in New York. And we may modify it and use it here in the State of California.

I think the purpose here is not to decide if it meets a certain existing code or it doesn't. It's whether we feel comfortable going forward with an experiment.

The City of Long Beach is very interesting in hearing if you'd like to make modifications to the experiment. We'd be very disappointed if you elected not to do it all.

I think there is a great political pressure for different modes of transportation and accommodating them. We're seeing that on a national basis. And I think we'll do ourselves a disservice if we decide we're not going to experiment with this because it doesn't meet all the criteria that we currently have in our codes. And I hope the Committee would understand that and look at it as a perspective of, like you did on the earlier example.

We'd like to see you look at this; we'd like to see you look at that; have you considered this item. As you

did on the previous item, you didn't fully reject it and say we're not going to experiment at all. And that's what we're kind of hoping we could get today out of the meeting.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Mark, you could have come in with a request to put a bike lane on the left side, but outside of the parking lane. What advantages do you see in having the bike lane near the curb rather than having parked vehicles next to it?

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: In other words leaving the vehicles parked where they currently are?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Right, and having a bike lane just outside of that.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Which is a more traditional approach.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Which would be a mirror image of the common bike lanes that we see today.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Correct. Well, there was the issue obviously of the door zone and trying to get that cyclist away from that. This provides that buffer. Even on the passenger side, as they're opening the doors. If you look at some of the striking examples, you're not getting a door, even on the passenger side, coming against you. So it provides that.

In our third request you saw, in essence, we were

trying to do that there, too. Where we were asking about kind of moving out the bicycle lane, and enlarging it.

Unfortunately, in this downtown area I don't have the luxury of that kind of lane width to provide that. So this is sort of another alternative.

You're restricted by your street width, and yet you want to provide a safe means for the cyclist to go through.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Other questions?
Mr. Babico.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: That stripe there on that slide, the narrow one, what's the purpose of that? Is that the buffer?

MR. MILLER: Are you referring to this stripe?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah.

MR. SPEAKER: No, the one to the left of it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, that one.

MR. MILLER: That stripe -- it's a photograph from New York City. New York City follows New York City standards, and I believe that was some of treatments that they used to optically make the lane feel a little bit narrower than it really was to discourage vehicles from traveling in the lane.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Oh.

MR. MILLER: We're not specifically proposing to

do that. If we found a need to do that, you know, we could look back at it.

I do agree with Mark that Long Beach is much closer to New York than it is to Davis. But it's still not quite downtown Manhattan. New York drivers have been a challenge to their facility. And I think Long Beach drivers will do a better job than the New York City drivers did.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: But isn't that exclusively for the bike user?

MR. MILLER: Absolutely.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Then why is the vehicle, I mean the confusion between the bike and the vehicle. That is only for the bicyclist.

MR. MILLER: Your comment about the sign in there before, that sign is the New York City sign. It was photo --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, no, I'm not talking about the sign. I'm talking --

MR. MILLER: They have been having some problems in New York City with vehicles driving in the bike lane.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Oh.

MR. MILLER: Not because they're a safety hazard, but because they're a nuisance to the bicyclist in the bike lane. Again, I don't think Long Beach is quite to the critical mass and density of New York City. But if we were

to find a situation like that, we would probably start looking and asking if that was something to be done.

There's a lot of little, small, minor striping things that we've seen on New York City's striping plans, which basically reminded us every state does do it a little bit differently. And uniformity would say not to do that, and yet if it was found to be effective, maybe that would become a new treatment in the future.

The only thing off record I wanted to mention is there's been a lot of talk of Davis' experience in the '60s and '70s. I've forgot to say, Rock Miller UC Davis '73 BS, '76 MS. I can't say I participated in all the research on the facilities in Davis, but I do have a lot of personal knowledge and I did participate in a federal research project on bikeways at UC Davis between '73 and '76.

The conditions at Davis are as far from Long
Beach, much further from Long Beach than Long Beach is from
New York City. A very suburban area. As a cyclist in
Davis, I knew these tests were happening. As a cyclist, I
and everybody knew that those lanes were full of broken
glass, and most cyclists simply chose not to use them.

I've understood anecdotally that there were problems with wrong-way cyclists -- but a lot of those problems are reasons we have features such as making sure that the division is provided at all the uncontrolled

locations. And a lot the colored pavement.

And basically I think we feel what we've done is taken advantage of the experience in other communities to basically develop counter-measures against the problems that may have plagued this kind of design when it was first tried 30 years ago, when bike lanes, themselves, were new.

So I think it's really time to, you know, test some modern treatments and see if we can make something work here that is, by all reports, quite a success in other countries.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let's go with Mr. Knowles.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Okay. Since this isn't on the street yet, and after our last discussion, what will you be doing here in terms of collecting before data, as opposed to just some observations, and until you can categorize what success looks like with this design versus other alternative designs?

MR. MILLER: That's probably a tougher issue to answer. We do have concerns over general traffic performance. I think that's something we're going to look at. Some of the issues that I think we'll be looking at are the potential for conflicts between vehicles and cyclists.

In New York motorists compliance with the leftturn arrows has been somewhat of a problem. I don't think that's going to be as much of a problem here in California, but it really has to be proven.

As compared to the previous demonstration, I think we're on a little bit different level here. A few have already remarked if this was elevated six inches from the street level it would be, for all intents and purposes, a conventional type 3 facility -- type 1 facility.

What we're doing is basically asking for permission to use those experimental devices necessary to do this. And we felt, at the federal level, the most significant thing we were asking for was the bicycle indications.

And our interpretation was I don't think we would have even need to have asked for that permission here to have done this. However, we did need to -- you know, we do know we need some wrong-way bicycle movement signs and things like that in conjunction with this.

So, I don't think we're expecting a real failure here. If we see a failure, it'll be because of something obvious to us. But, you know, there is experience in this treatment in New York City. They concluded it to be positive. And we're aware of some other cities that have also become interested in the New York experiment and some interested in ours.

We were hoping to get this done before a few

blocks got implemented in Portland, but unfortunately, they did theirs about three weeks ago. So we can't even say we're number two anymore.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: I want to add to that, because that's a good question, is why are we doing it. We really don't have a problem, per se, that we're trying to resolve here, like you might in many of the other items that come before the Committee.

What we're trying to do is reconfigure the mode split in our downtown area. We do have transit. We have seen a dramatic increase in residential units in our downtown area.

And what we're trying to do here is see, if by providing a better access via the bicycle and the facilities that go with it, if we can change our mode split a little bit.

If you look at this, we're giving up a travel lane. We're giving up a travel lane in a congested downtown area. That, in itself, is going to be quite an experiment for us. So we'll see what the result --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: It was a travel lane and not a parking lane?

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: Right. Right now, as a result of this we're going to lose one of our three through-travel lanes in that particular street. And the same on the

reverse loop that comes back. And we're going to have to see how that turns out, you know, how the public adjusts to it and what our traffic flows adjust.

You asked why we wouldn't put in a more traditional type 1 bike facility. I need to be able to reverse it quite rapidly. If this doesn't work, if this experiment doesn't work, I can just remove the false curb, removing the striping and put it all back the way I had it.

If I'm going to go into a huge capital investment and put in permanent curb and a permanent -- you guys all know what kind of costs I'd be talking about. And if it failed, how would you go back to where you were.

So, we're kind of in an in-between stage. We want to experiment. We think this is as close as we can get to perhaps a true type 1 facility without going through the physical expense, the infrastructure expense, to see if this is going to work or not.

It may not work. We may come back here a year from now and say it was a disaster both from our traffic flow and bicycle usage may not appear. Then, again, it may adjust. We may have great traffic flow and we may have a lot of cyclists using this alternative mode, in which case we might make something different.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: That is why I was wondering what your alternatives were. I didn't hear

exactly why we went to the left, as opposed to park on the left and have the class 1-ish area on the right.

Or, you know, the pros and cons of dedicating this space or the separator at a very wide bike lane versus getting away from the ten-foot through lanes. Because if a bicycle is sharing a lane, it's now jammed in a ten-foot lane adjacent to parked cars, as opposed to widening that ten-foot lane so the bicycles could be more where motorists expected them to be, have better visibility, and just go the other way. You'd eliminate that lane, but use the remaining pavement differently then.

MR. MILLER: A few comments --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: -- the pros and cons.

MR. MILLER: -- to that. It's up to the city to ultimately weigh the loss of capacity versus the bike facility.

What I can say, again back to New York experience, which is somewhat shared in Long Beach, New York City did a lot of left-side bike lanes in the traditional location. They found they suffered a similar fate to right-side bike lanes in many locations in New York City. Truck on-street loading basically resulted in the lanes being blocked by trucks the whole time. And one of the chief motivations for this in New York City was to create a facility that would not be subject to blockage by loading vehicles.

They still carry freight back and forth across the bike way, but that's a lot less of an issue than to have a vehicle parked in the bike lane, across the bicycles -- travel. I actually have some pictures of that happening.

Was in New York studying this before we did this.

There are a number of places that have done what I would call conventional left-side bike lanes. Generally speaking, they've been declared to be a success where it's a college campus community, where there's a solid understanding of bicycles versus cars.

They haven't been quite as much a success where cycling is a little more intermittent because the motorists haven't learned to look for bicycles yet. So, I think a little bit more of a cautious approach to a left-side facility probably is justified in this case.

There was a third comment that I've forgotten, but we'll come back when I remember it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: But, you know, I talked about the narrowing, but you covered that with the truck. But now you could have done exactly the same thing by putting the parking on the left and then the separation in the bike way on the right, and had the bikes more in the expected location.

MR. MILLER: That was the other point. I'm glad you asked. The average speed of a transit vehicle and the

average speed of a bicycle are almost the exact same.

Although the bicycle moves very differently than the transit vehicle, they basically could play this little leapfrog game with each other.

If the facility is on the right side and the transit vehicles still have to get over to their stops, we would be really aggravating this leapfrog behavior with the transit vehicle crossing the bike lane, and the bicycle crossing the transit lane.

Long Beach Transit was very interested in this project when we first started meeting in cities over it.

And they became very relieved when they understood the wisdom that we picked up from New York, that they had moved the facilities to the left side basically to avoid interference with transit vehicles.

MR. ROSEMAN: Also in California generally we have good compliance with drivers with left-turn indications. So if you have a red left-turn arrow, generally you don't get a lot of violations.

However, we have a number of right-turn red arrows within the City of Long Beach and our compliance rate is much lower. So if you had the bike facility on the right side of the road, and you used a red right arrow to try to get the vehicle not to turn in front of the bike, your chance of having more conflicts is greater.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Dave, so all these intersections have protected left-turn arrow?

MR. ROSEMAN: Through this project every single one would.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And if it doesn't, then you can see the potential instead of what they call the right hook, now you have a problem with the left hook, right?

MR. ROSEMAN: Well, that's what, to eliminate the left hook would be the --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: The protective -- MR. ROSEMAN: Yeah, the protective left.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, is that utilizing program visibility ahead so the vehicles can't see the bike indication, and the bike can't see the vehicles --

MR. ROSEMAN: I think the details --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: -- they're very close together.

MR. ROSEMAN: Yeah, I think the details of that we have not -- I don't think Rock and I have agreed to, exactly how that's going to happen. Actually, my comments to Rock recently, on the design, was that the signal head, itself, needs to appear different. So we used black, like most people do. Maybe we should consider using a yellow signal

head, along with a, you know, you see on other -- throughout the country you will see, you know, left turn written on the back plate. Or using a PV.

Because you're basically a few feet away from each other.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Right.

MR. ROSEMAN: To make that PV work, it's not going to work that well. And so I think we need to add some different view to the bike indication so that it's not confused with the vehicle indications.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Do you have any pictures of what's there right now so you get a sense of the character of the street or the neighborhood?

MR. MILLER: I probably have some. It would probably take a few minutes to find one. But it's a downtown three-lane street with parallel parking on both sides.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: What about driveways? Are there many driveways?

MR. MILLER: There's approximately one driveway per block. Most of them are relatively low volume. The highest volume driveway is a major parking structure that has a signalized entrance.

But we do have driveways in every block, and we have had to take precautions to make sure we have sight

distance preserved in those driveways.

MR. ROSEMAN: There's also some alleys, as well. Every block has an alley.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any questions?

Seeing none, let's open the public hearing. Any members of the public who wish to address the Committee on this part of Long Beach's application? Mr. Shanteau.

DR. SHANTEAU: Yes. My name is Bob Shanteau,
California Association of Bicycling Organizations. I'm a
transportation engineer liaison for our group.

While we support Long Beach's attempts to increase its cycling mode share downtown, we have a lot of heartburn about how they're doing it. And we think it's based on a total misunderstanding of how bicyclists operate in traffic. Very simple. If they had read that "Street Smarts" book, I don't think they would be here today.

The first problem we have is we don't think this facility would be safe. Perhaps they've covered the signalized intersections, but there are many intersections that are not signalized. Just as Mr. Roseman just said, they have a lot of alleys. One per block. Those are named alleys, therefore, they're streets. And so you have cross-streets every intersection that are unsignalized.

They said they'd provide sight distance. How can you provide sight distance across a line of parked cars?

The drivers just don't expect to be turning across parked cars, and then crossing another lane of traffic. And bicycles are traffic.

Bicyclists are legitimate users of the road, so says the Legislature, numerous times. Streets and highways code, vehicle code, over and over again. The Legislature has told us bicyclists are legitimate users of the roads. Not to be shuffled off to the side.

The methods shown here are nonstandard, nonstandard not only with the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, but nonstandard with the highway design manual.

Unfortunately for the City of Long Beach, and fortunately for every bicyclist in the state, the streets and highways code the Legislature has seen fit to require mandatory use of the bicycle portions of the highway design manual for every local agency, including the City of Long Beach.

So this experiment does not even comply with the highway design manual. That's strictly against the law. This is the California Traffic Control Devices Committee. You can't do anything about that. That would have to go to the California Bicycle Advisory Committee for action on any experiments to changes to the highway design manual. That's why the California Bicycle Advisory Committee was created.

It has a very similar makeup. It has representatives from CSAC, it has representatives from the League of California Cities, it has representatives from Triple A -- Mr. Bahadori has been there. He's the southern California representative.

California Bicycle Advisory Committee has a representative from the California Highway Patrol, who in the past two years has shown up for one and a half meetings. It has a representative from Caltrans. He's our secretary. He shows up for every meeting.

The California Bicycle Advisory Committee is where decisions like this should be made.

To say that New York City is their model is, to tell you the truth, how can they say New York City is working when New York City does not even have an FHWA-approved experiment going on? How do we know if it's working or not? How do we know if the people, the officials in New York City, who didn't even apply to federal highway for approval, whether they're right or not? Whether they're collecting the right data or not? We don't know.

We don't know how well it's working, because there is no experimental procedure in New York City. So using New York City as a model is totally incorrect.

Now, as far as calling this a bike lane, first of all, it's not a bike lane. It's, at best, a bike path. But

it doesn't even meet the definition in the streets and highways code of a bike path, because a bike path is in a separate right-of-way. This is in the same right-of-way. It's not a bike path either. So what is it? At best it's a class 3 bike route. Okay.

Sure they say that bicycles will not be required to use it. But can you imagine being a bicyclist trying to use one of those two ten-foot lanes on this one-way street.

And yet there's this path a few feet away.

I've already had traffic engineers ask me on the ITE traffic mailing list, why do bicyclists insist on using the street when there's perfectly good path just a few feet away, right next to it. And the answer is because it's not a perfectly good path. It is dangerous. It keeps us trapped between, if you go to another picture you'll see, between two curbs, and leads us into trap after trap after trap; at every driveway there's a trap.

We can't even make right turns without pulling into the intersection, sideways, 90 degrees, and wait for the green signal on the other side. Is that treating bicyclists as operators of vehicles?

California vehicle code, 21200 says bicyclists have all the rights and duties of the operators of vehicles.

Of vehicles. Not something else. Just because we want more bicycles we're going to create another category of road

user. No. We know. There may be special rules for bicyclists, like 21202, the far-to-the-right law, yes. But there are exceptions to that, even.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Shanteau, if you could summarize, please.

DR. SHANTEAU: I'm sorry, this is a major issue for us.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I understand.

DR. SHANTEAU: I'm not going to be taking a long time, but I do need to be given sufficient time --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Sure, I understand --

DR. SHANTEAU: -- to make our points.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- and I appreciate if you summarize.

DR. SHANTEAU: I have -- we do -- presented a letter to the CTCDC. And you should have it in front of you. We made something like nine major points in that letter.

This doesn't even follow the CVC, the California vehicle code, because with the bicycle signals that they're proposing don't meet the warrants in the California Manual and Uniform Traffic Control devices. And the vehicle code requires that bicycle signals meet those warrants.

That was set up actually for a particular

intersection in the City of Davis that has -- it's a "T" intersection except for bicyclists. Bicyclists can continue on past the "T". Yes, there are bicycle signal indications at that intersection.

This application is for bicycle signal indications. Now, it's not for bicycle signals. I mean a bicycle signal would be all signals -- all bicycles, rather.

Well, neither is the one in Davis all bicycles. There are cars that use the same intersection. It's a "T" intersection for motorists and a four-way intersection for bicyclists.

This one happens to have left-turn signals for the what, for the motorists? No. For the left-turn lane, which is a travel lane, which bicyclists can also use. And it has bicycle signals.

Now, the vehicle code requires bicyclists to follow the bicycle signal. What is a bicyclist, who is using that left-turn lane, which signal does he or she follow, the bicycle signal or the left-turn arrow?

Obviously, the left-turn arrow, but the vehicle code says otherwise. That's a confusion that shouldn't even exist.

This experiment, in our opinion, should not even happen. At very worst, this should be referred to the California Bicycle Advisory Committee --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, --

DR. SHANTEAU: -- for input into the California
Traffic Control Devices Committee.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you. We have your extensive comments and all the items that you mentioned in details. And I've looked at them, and I'm sure the other members have read this. If not, I encourage you to look at it, a very good letter. Thank you very much for your comments.

DR. SHANTEAU: I would add one thing. It's an impact analysis from ITE. It says all driveways should be treated as intersections.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Perfect. Thank you. Any other members? Steve.

MR. PYBURN: Steve Pyburn, Federal Highway

Administration. And I forgot to mention earlier that I have
to disclaimer all of my comments, that I may or may not have
the same opinion as our headquarters, who extensively
reviews the experiment request. So, if I say something that
disagrees with them, they should be -- the comments should
be considered together.

I echo the sentiments of bicycle safety. And as a bicyclist, and as a traffic engineer, I have a number of concerns with this experiment.

First, the driver expectation that bicyclists are on the right still puts bicyclists at jeopardy because of

the attitude drivers have towards bicyclists. And the common, or a fairly common attitude by drivers that bicyclists don't belong in the road, left or right.

Bicyclists making a right turn across the through movement is a concern. Visibility of bikes behind the parked cars, specifically where left-turners are turning into driveways, the alleys and the uncontrolled intersections.

But also, as a car comes out of a driveway and has to cross the bike path, then has to wait, has to creep out between two parked cars and wait for a gap to turn into the roadway. Their visibility is somewhat compromised and they're going to block the bike lane at the same time while they wait for that gap.

And I think, in a little different tack, the city should -- may consider, or maybe has, the environmental impact of losing the green time at the signal for the bike signal, and losing the lane capacity and potential environmental impacts.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you, sir. The gentleman back there.

MR. COTA: Manny Cota, City of San Jose. I'm just really interested. I do like their project, but I'm just a little concerned on pedestrian access to and from the parked vehicles adjacent to the bike lane. I'm not sure, I didn't

see anything addressed to that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you. We'll take it as we'll have to address that like other comments. Anyone else from the public who wishes to speak on this item?

Seeing none, I close the public hearing, bringing it back to the Committee. Before we get Rock or Mark, either one, if you want to come to the podium, or maybe both of you. Because some of them are staff, some of them are technical.

Whose idea was it, and was the bicycling community in Long Beach consulted on this before this was put on the agenda for the Committee?

MR. MILLER: The bicycle community in Long Beach is very active. And it represents all viewpoints. The city does get input, such as the input Mr. Shanteau has given you.

They also get a lot of input from a different sector of the bicycle community that is basically loudly telling the city we need more bikeway facilities. That community does a pretty good job figuring out what's happening around the rest of the country.

I don't find green lanes in Denver by myself. I don't find bike lanes in a part of Manhattan I've never been to, by myself. The bicycle community finds these things.

The bicycle community talks to each other about whether they're working or not. And the bicycle community comes to the city and says, look at what they've done in New York City. We think that's very similar to downtown Long Beach. And we really task the City of Long Beach to not say it didn't work in 1970, it's not going to work now. But to study examples like New York and help improve upon this.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, this was not staff-generated? It was actually lobbied by the bicycle community in Long Beach?

MR. MILLER: This was lobbied by the bicycle community -- you may want to expand upon that.

MR. CHRISTOFFELS: In part, and in part it also relates to my earlier discussion with you about us looking at our general plan, and the downtown configuration, the population shifts, the modal split shift, all of those things happening. And we're kind of looking out forward as to where we're going to go.

Like I said, I got mass transit in downtown. We were one of the first cities to actually have a bike station in downtown, where you actually come in and drop off your bike like you would at a parking structure and go off somewhere.

And so we're seeing all this activity. And then it was the impetus for, well, maybe this is something we

need to take a hard look at and experiment with, and see if it works or doesn't work.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Mr. Babico.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: What's the percent of the bicyclists versus the other users?

MR. MILLER: Well, it's never been measured on a citywide basis, but slightly higher than average.

Communities are getting about 1 percent to 1.5 percent cycling.

Areas of Long Beach, including the downtown and the previous area, are in excess of that in my judgment. We've got, you know, mode split along an individual corridor, but as you've heard before, the goal is to get that to a much higher number. You hear 5 percent of all trips, or 20 percent of all short trips.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, here previously you mentioned the ADT is 40,000.

MR. MILLER: That's not this street. This street's considerably lower than that. It's probably on the order of 15,000 --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Are we talking 10 percent bicycles?

MR. MILLER: I think it would be the goal to get it to 10 percent. It's probably -- well, this street's not

very comfortable for cyclists. Cyclists would probably use a parallel street rather than use this street at this time.

What I can tell you is at least for the short term future we did do a full traffic analysis for this project.

We have determined that under normal everyday traffic conditions, the level of service will remain good on these streets.

It's not really different than the streets outside of the building here. You have downtown streets that were laid out many many years ago with a whole lot of one-way lanes. And people just go out there and say, I don't think this street really needs three or four lanes. I think it could probably work with one less lane.

And a lot of, you know, older downtowns with the three to four lanes in each direction, I think will make the same finding as Long Beach has.

Future future future forecasts for this area say, you know, the volumes could go way up, and that it might be a mistake to lose the third lane. But as Mark has suggested, he would have the ability to put it back if he ever had to.

Other future forecasts say that, you know, maybe bicycling will rise much more to the point where it does make sense to put a larger percentage of our infrastructure into bicycle facilities and perhaps move vehicles the other

way.

Mark did mention the L.A./Long Beach light rail line also serves downtown Long Beach. And cyclists have a very strong interaction with that facility.

And I personally have no doubt that if cycling is going to rise to become a much more substantial share of the modes, it's going to be in areas like downtown Long Beach that you're going to see it first.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Other members? This side, Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I was just going to say that if I had real safety concerns about this I wouldn't be inclined to approve the experiment. But there's nothing inherently unsafe that I see.

It's been brought up that this is different. The design manual doesn't show this. It's been brought up that there are driveways, there are alleys. There are possible conflicts between the parked motorists who's walking towards the sidewalk coming in conflict with the bicyclists. I think we recognize all these.

But I think we are getting a lot of pressure to try things that have been, at least, perceived as successful elsewhere in the country. We're getting a lot of pressure to try things to provide a more bicycle-friendly environment. And I think we need to use the opportunity of

experiments to tell us whether this is transferrable to other locations, or whether this really is a flap. I don't think we're going to know that unless we conduct the experiment.

So I'd be inclined to approve the experiment, recognizing that there could be some safety issues that emerge that aren't evident to me right now.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Members. On the bicycle stuff, you know, I just -- I really don't know bicycling, period. I don't ride bicycles mixed with traffic. So I have to listen to people who understand what it takes, you know. Wayne is a bicycle rider, Bob is a bicycle rider.

And in terms of organizational reliance, there is a bicycle advisory committee that Caltrans has. And the reason I ask you where this whole idea comes from, if it's a city staff idea without input from the bicycle community, I feel a little uncomfortable supporting something without hearing from the people who are actually system users.

And that's why -- I think Mark just left -- Mark said that the bicycle community in Long Beach has been consulted and they have apparently a different view from Mr. Shanteau, and they feel comfortable with the experiment.

But, in general organization, I mean that's my thinking, where I'm going.

Anybody else? Mr. Knowles.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, especially if their study will include the 11 points spread out in their document, in terms of all that before and after data. And I think you were right on in terms of, you know, when I think of New York City, having been there, or even downtown Los Angeles, I think of loading and unloading of trucks. And how often that is in the way.

And then I run a transit system, so, of course, the right side would interfere with those buses. And this isn't the first time it's been done on the left. My first impulse would be to say no, but, you know, I know that in surveying 4500 employees in Santa Barbara County about why they didn't use different mode splits, the average person, not maybe the average avid cyclist, but they don't like sharing the road really. They really prefer separated paths.

And this is about creating mode shift, that's part of a greener planet, you know, the whole thing. And so if you can actually increase bicycle use, and you're tracking before and after volumes, and before and after collision data, and conflicts, it seems like a worthwhile test if you're gathering all that data.

And you're already agreeing to remove this after the test. So I would support this.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Ms. Wong.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: There's a motion.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, there was no motion --

MR. SPEAKER: No motion yet.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, no, he just -- Mr. Fisher just expressed his support. He didn't make a motion. His ideas. Ms. Wong?

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: I am a cyclist and I do cycle in -- I do tend to ride on roads that have separated or marked lanes. The left lane is a little strange to me. And this picture doesn't show vehicles being on the right side of the stripe, where there may be visibility issues. So that would be my concern, as a cyclist.

But I do like separated -- I would be inclined to support an experiment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: With that, any feedback from the bicycle advisory committee at this time?

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Well, I -- yeah --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I'm just --

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COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: I think that if there's a process that's supposed to be followed, and one of the steps is that it goes before the bicyclist advisory committee, I think that needs to happen.

I think I'm feeling a little bit backed into a corner with the last experiment we talked about. It's already painted, it's already there, it's already going. And if there is at least an attempt to go about this the way it's supposed to happen, then I think it should happen the way it's supposed to happen. And send it to the committee for review and for input.

I have some concerns about the safety of it. I'm not so sure about -- I have the same concerns that were brought up before. Vehicles trying to enter, crossing that bike lane, blocking the bike lane trying to get out in the traffic, trying to do that between the parked cars. I have all those same concerns.

And I'm also just kind of wondering, so why was this particular section of roadway picked for this experiment. It talks about we're going to gather before and after data, but if you're really trying to gauge how effective something is, shouldn't you put it someplace where you've identified a problem? Shouldn't we already have some of that before data to begin with to determine where we're going to put it? Not just because we happen to have a road that's wide enough to accommodate it.

So, those are my thoughts.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Henley.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Well, you know, you do

an experiment to answer questions. And one of the reasons we like to run this stuff by CBAC is because they'll raise the questions. And I'd hate to have to come back to this Committee two years from now, and then all of a sudden -- because I'll tell you, when it comes back in two years or however many years it comes back, then CBAC is going to have their questions. And hopefully, you know, the questions have been answered so that we don't have to go back and experiment some more.

So I really, you know, I encourage running it by CBAC before we really go down the road too far on this.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: It's been my experience with our own bicycle advisory committee in the City of Los Angeles, our pedestrian and bicycle -- or pedestrian advisory committee, and such. As well as those who speak for the blind and the handicapped, that you're going to hear a wide variety of perspectives. And you're going to hear different points of view. And I don't think that what you're going to hear unanimity.

So I think if they've gone through their process where they've heard from their bicycle advisory committee, they've heard all those perspectives. And that community is very interconnected with those throughout the state and throughout the nation. And I think whatever concerns have

been raised among themselves have been presented to us.

My second comment on the State Bicycle Advisory

Committee is that's not part of our process. We are

authorized to approve experiments. And so, I don't know how

that ties in with this. I don't think we should be bound by

another committee that reports to Caltrans, but doesn't

interact with us.

But my understanding is that this committee is authorized to approve experiments for traffic control devices. And perhaps if we were to come to a recommendation that we develop a new traffic control device that's related to bicycles, I would think you'd want to take that to the bicycle advisory committee. But we have no recommendation to them. We're just considering allowing an experiment. We don't know where that's going to lead.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Presleigh.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: You know, I'm going with John Fisher.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: I think it's an opportunity to see how this works out here. We've done some experimentations in Santa Cruz County where we had some loss, the sea cliffs. And, you know, we're now getting into some unique designs, but trying to be consistent with the highway design manual. You can't always be; that's the

problem.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: So I would recommend that we consider this experiment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Just a couple -- a comment, and then a question for Dave Roseman.

On the highway design manual, the highway design manual is not a state law. It's only a Caltrans document. Except chapter 1000, which has exception in the state law, about chapter 1000 for bicycle facilities.

The rest of the highway design manual, nobody in California is obligated to follow that, period. It's a Caltrans document.

A lot of people decide to do that, a lot of cities and the counties, because it's a very good document. It's a very well developed document. But there is nothing in the state law that says that cities and the counties must follow Caltrans highway design manual.

But it is the state law that they must follow California manual, I mean for traffic control devices. So there is a difference. And this one supersedes the highway design manual. Chapter 1000 has exceptions.

Having said that, I need to really ask Mr.

Roseman, if you can come to the podium, what level of involvement -- was this like you called a couple bicycle

people that you knew in the city? Or you have a bicycle advisory committee? Or there is a Long Beach bicycle coalition? Who did you consult with when you developed the experiment from the bicycle community?

MR. ROSEMAN: Yeah, this has been probably, I'd say, a two-year process. This is one of the projects that's come out of about a two-year process in which the city has engaged the bicycle community and has created a group that meets regularly to talk about bicycle issues.

We've had numerous community meetings on bicycle issues. I would say probably on the order of 20, I would think, over the last year, yeah. And not everybody's on the -- just like John said, not everybody has the same opinion. But there's a pretty strong grouping that feels that this type of experiment is worthy.

Because of that perception, I think Mark mentioned it, a lot of people perceive that they would cycle if they had a protected bike way.

Personally, I don't know if that's going to be the case. I'm not sure. This may sit empty. But that's part, in my opinion that's one of the biggest experiments, is something like this going to attract cyclists.

And, you know, the indication, all the way from the city manager on down, as well as with the bicycle side, there's an overwhelming support for this type of a project.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: But there has been an ongoing comprehensive collaboration --MR. ROSEMAN: Yeah, for --COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- with the 5 bicycle community in Long Beach --6 MR. ROSEMAN: For at least two years. COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: For at least two years, okay. Thank you. Any questions for Mr. Roseman? None. Okay. 10 Okay, what's your pleasure? Do we have a motion 11 now, or do you want to further discuss, then make a motion? COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I move 12 13 approval of this component of their proposal. 14 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There is a motion 15 to approve. COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I second that. 16 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And there is a 17 18 second. There is a motion and a second. Discussion on the 19 motion? Seeing none, all those in favor? 20 21 (Ayes.) 22 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Opposition? 23 Seeing none, the motion passes. 24 Okay. They have another -- yeah, there's a third 25 part now. I was going to do the third part. We should have

called today's Long Beach's special meeting.

MR. ROSEMAN: Unfortunately, Mark is catching me a cab and I've got to run, so we're going to leave it to Rock here to do that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

MR. ROSEMAN: So, I hope that he'll get the advice from you and we can move forward on that project.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: As long as he has the authority to speak on behalf of the City of Long Beach.

MR. ROSEMAN: At this point, yes.

(Laughter.)

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MR. MILLER: I have trouble committing large expenses on behalf to the city, but I think I can make commitments that they would honor.

I think I gave the presentation before. We're really asking for the Committee basically to indicate with that given and the thought that number three lane's not necessary, would this be an acceptable form of striping within the description and guidelines of the MUTCD as it reads now.

And if not, what would the city want to do in order to move forward with finding a way of taking advantage of this width.

And one potential alternative was this treatment that, again, we found in New York City, that doesn't like to

apply for standards.

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I'm not even sure which way the city wants to go.

I know that the city just wants to take advantage of doing something in this space that they feel is not necessary for motorists. And I think we're looking for a path of most logic and least resistance toward how to get there.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Questions for Mr. Miller. Mr. Babico.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: The previous slide, the same question regarding that five-foot striped lane. Is that the same answer?

MR. MILLER: Eleven feet from the curb to the -COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Five foot.

MR. MILLER: Five-foot buffer between the travel lane and the bicycle lane. So there would be five feet of space that technically the way the street is striped, nobody would have a clear purpose to use, other than vehicles that are crossing the stripes to reach the parking lane.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Thank you.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Well, again, the correspondence that I got, I thought one of the drawings showed cross-hatch in the buffer area. Is that part of your proposal or has that been dropped?

MR. MILLER: You did see something from the city

on that. The city has applied cross-hatch for some conditions that look like this. But where the city has done it, it was clear to their intent that vehicles not cross the cross-hatching to get into the parking space.

And I believe the city and we have kind of come to the agreement that that would not be a striping treatment which would conduce what we're looking for.

We're truly looking for something that would tell cyclists the best place to ride, and would tell motorists that it's still okay to cross all lines to get into a parking space.

Clearly, I think John's referring to, there was kind of a diagonal ladder striping going through this area.

And where they've done that there was room for a vehicle to travel between the diagonal stripe and the curb.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I guess actually it would have to be a chevron to point people in the right direction.

MR. MILLER: Yes, I don't remember if it was a chevron or a diagonal, but it was something that we kind of discovered when we were looking around trying to find where things like this had been done.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: My only comment on that is that in everything we do, two solid lines constitutes a painted island. And that's the treatment we

use for -- and for painted islands where we don't have a raised island. And that could be perceived then as not allowing one to really get access to the parking lane.

So, to me, I understand why there's a desire to do it, but just in my opinion it seems like there's a painted island there. That doesn't allow one to traverse it.

In fact, I think in the vehicle code there's some provision that says parallel lines separated by I think at least --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Four feet.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: -- two feet?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Four feet.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Well, okay. I thought it said two feet of separation.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Painted median.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And then it --

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: That

constitutes a painted island. And that's kind of what that looks like.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: But doesn't specify for painted islands. It should be yellow, not white.

(Parties speaking simultaneously.)

MR. MILLER: This one clearly has to be white.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, I'm saying painted island.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: You can have a separation island as opposed to a median island.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, but that is probably for channelization. But painted medians always is yellow.

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Knowles.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: As I recall, picturing it in my mind, within the MUTCD and the bicycle striping standard, there are times when we have two parallel six-inch white lines, whether it's to the left of a right-turn pocket that might be a couple hundred feet long after we've done the dash transition over. There's other places where we use to solid white lines side-by-side, and it's not considered an unbreakable barrier. And they are more than two feet apart, and they are solid.

MR. PYBURN: Those are mainly --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, but how's it --

MR. PYBURN: That's not a lane --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I know, but it looks the same to Joe Blow Motorist, you know. So I'm assuming you're saying we're looking at two six-inch white stripes, and then a four-inch edge stripe?

MR. MILLER: It would be two six-inch stripes,

which, as you've indicated, would be very similar to a treatment that does appear in the bike way striping standards for a lane adjacent to parking, which is commonly used when the cars don't park there very often.

What we're basically proposing to do is to do that treatment and then add to it basically an edge line to delineate the right edge of the travel lane.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I'm quite sure, John, there's other places where we do have those parallel solid white lines, and you can cross them. You can change lanes over them, it's not prohibited.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Are you saying --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Oh, he's saying -- you can cross them.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Are you saying --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Discourage you to cross them.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Are you saying the example where let's say we didn't have that last line, the left-most line.

MR. SPEAKER: Right.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: That we have the six-inch bike lane line, and the four-inch edge line?

Is that what you're referring to?

MR. MILLER: I don't think I've seen that. There are many places where there are two six-inch lines approximately five to six feet apart. The inner line, buffering from the parked cars; and the outer line providing delineation between the bicyclists and the travel lane.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: The inner line is six inches.

MR. MILLER: They're both bike stripes. And that's very clearly shown in the bike standards.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I thought it had to be four, as an edge --

MR. MILLER: I will defer to Mr. Shanteau if he's positive about that. What I do know is that it is definitely acceptable to have two white lines bordering either side of a bike lane, pretty much unconditionally. And there are many examples of striping treatments to show that in the bike lane manuals -- bike lane chapter.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: So there's nothing to address what happens when you add a third white line --

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: It doesn't -MR. MILLER: The issue is whether we can add the
four-inch edge line to a treatment that is already shown in

the manual, if we have more space than --

DR. SHANTEAU: It's going to be --

MR. MILLER: Six-inch --

DR. SHANTEAU: Four-inch.

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. I don't think you're going to settle that question.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, are there any signs that go with this?

MR. MILLER: I don't believe any signage is necessary other than bike way signage. We don't see it's a major issue. We really see it as we'd like to find a way to treat this. And we can't come up with a way that seems like it's an optimal treatment.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: And are there parking T marks in the parking lane? I know in Santa Barbara where I had a lot of retirees, I'd have right-turners sometime in the curb-side lane, you know, until they ran into the back of a parked car.

MR. MILLER: There don't happen to be parking Ts here, but I think the city would entertain putting them in if, in the end, we felt that that was a counter stripe to say yes, it's okay to park here.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I mean bars close at 2:00 in the morning, you got 11-foot side lane.

MR. MILLER: Well, there's all kinds of signs that

say two-hour parking, so the signs would suggest that it is a parking zone.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I don't know about that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: The idea of a parking T might be a good one to look into.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Yeah, I think so.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other questions, comments?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: What do you hope to gain with that extra, you know, the four-inch edge stripe?

MR. MILLER: One of the things we're a little bit nervous about is I'm sure a lot of you are aware that there was a really difficult settlement involving a lawsuit in my area of Orange County, where a vehicle was driving in a extra wide bike lane and crashed into some joggers.

And although I don't see why that settled that way. I think the city and other cities are a little bit nervous about putting in wider bicycle lanes simply because there's this \$4- to \$5 million adverse experience out there that we're all a little bit nervous about.

So, we're kind of looking for a tool that isn't going to allow a driver to say I thought it was a travel lane.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: You're talking

about the accident in Dana Point?

MR. MILLER: That's the one.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Any other comments, questions? Okay. Did I open public hearing on this? I didn't --

MR. SPEAKER: You're not asking -- asking comment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, but still

it's -- experimentation. Anybody who wishes to address the

Committee on this agenda item? So give a chance to address the agenda item.

Mr. Shanteau, and I'd appreciate it if you'd keep your comments to five minutes.

DR. SHANTEAU: My name is Bob Shanteau, California Association of Bicycling Organizations. We represent California bicyclists.

We'd like to point out 21651 vehicle code.

Whenever a highway has been divided into two or more roadways -- that's not the right section, not the right portion, is it --

MR. PYBURN: You have to keep reading, it --

DR. SHANTEAU: Is it? Okay. -- has been divided into two or more roadways by means of intermittent barriers, or by means of a dividing section of not less than two feet in width, either unpaved or delineated by curbs, double parallel lines or other markings on the roadway, it is

unlawful to do either the following: To drive any vehicle over, upon or across the dividing section.

Plain language, the vehicle code, that five-foot portion is a painted island. And it divides the highway into two roadways. The two travel lanes on the left, and the bike lane and the parking lane on the right. Simple. Doesn't get much more complicated than that.

The other thing is why have the buffer at all, the five-foot buffer at all? Why not move it over to the right, put the bike lane on the left, next to the travel lane, like a conventional bike lane. That was experimented with in the 1960s and '70s. And written into the California highway design manual and the California Manual and Uniform Traffic Control devices, and the Federal Manual and Uniform Traffic Control devices, and the AASHTO guide for development of bicycle facilities. They all say put the bike lane next to the travel lane. This is not a bike lane. It's a separate roadway.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, thank you.

DR. SHANTEAU: Oppose the experiment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you.

DR. SHANTEAU: Or refer it to CBAC.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other members of the public who wishes to address the Committee on this issue? Ms. Wells.

MS. WELLS: I have to talk at least once. Laura Wells, San Jose. All of the experiments proposed by Long Beach are real exciting to us, because as -- I'm sorry, I forgot, I had lunch with you and I don't remember your name.

MR. MILLER: Rock Miller.

MS. WELLS: Rock Miller pointed out, Fourth Street right outside here is extremely wide. It was built for cars. We're also trying to establish a mode shift. And see one of the ways of doing that is putting in a protected type bike lane.

The thing that I would propose maybe considering on here is putting in some sort of striped chevron treatment. And if there's any way to have a dashed line -- if that gets you around the crossing two solid lines that's not allowed -- if you dash it with some sort of either coloring or chevron striping, does that help? Just a comment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thanks. Anyone else? Okay, seeing none I close the public comment on this item. Bring it back to the Committee. Mr. Knowles.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I'd still simply like to emphasize that I hear what's being read about two parallel solid white lines. However, it's very standard to have two parallel solid lines between the traveling throughtraffic lane and the parking lane. It's a standard. It's

used all over. And I've never heard of a citation for a vehicle traveling over two solid white parallel lines that are more than two feet across to get to the parking lane. We do it all the time.

And for me, I think the chevrons make it look like even more of a barrier, whereas an edge stripe, and I completely understand the need to narrow it, so I'm all for the edge stripe. I'm all for the buffer. I'm all for the experiment. It looks like win/win/win. And one bicyclist passes the other using the buffered area, which kind of is a no-man's land, I don't see any problem with that. It's no worse than simply putting the bike lane adjacent to the travel lane.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So you actually went to the name for buffer, now it's the bicycle passes -- (Laughter.)

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: But for cyclists that are more recreational or less professional, they like having the separation.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Bhullar, you put something up. Do you want to share something with the Committee?

MR. BHULLAR: I'm just trying to show the line I think Jeff is referring to in the California MUTCD. It says the bottom standard there, where crossing the lane line

marking is prohibited. The lane line marking shall consist of two normal solid white lines.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Does it specify the color?

MR. BHULLAR: Yeah, all in white.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Solid white?

MR. BHULLAR: Yeah, right there.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Is permitted.

(Parties speaking simultaneously.)

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, it says where crossing the lane line is prohibited.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Two solid white can be -- is permitted to --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, it's not permitted.

MR. BHULLAR: Okay, let's go through in sequence.

Basically what it says is up there, when it is permitted
the lane line marking shall consist of a normal broken white
line. When it is discouraged then it becomes solid.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Okay, so it's not prohibited. It's discouraged.

MR. BHULLAR: Okay, but, no -- but that's one. And then when it's prohibited, then it's two.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Then how do we go across two solid white lines say from the travel lanes

across the bike lane and over to the parking lane? MR. BHULLAR: Right here. This one prohibits you from --COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, how come you can cross a double yellow provided --6 MR. BHULLAR: This is just talking about the white. 8 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: What's the difference? COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: It's not two feet 10 apart. Double yellow is not two feet apart. It's only --11 COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Does it say two feet 12 apart? 13 COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Consists of two --COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Solid line. It doesn't 14 15 say two feet. COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: It says consists of 16 17 two --MR. BHULLAR: But that section talks about more 18 19 than two feet. 20 COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let's go to Mr. 21 Fisher. Mr. Fisher. 22 COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: One of the operative words there is normal. Does normal generally mean 23 four-inch line? That's a question for Johnny. Shall 24 25 consist of two normal solid white lines. To us, does normal

mean four-inch or eight-inch or six-inch, or what?

MR. BHULLAR: The normal lines that are used in the details in chapter 3 here, they are four-inch lines. So a normal line is a four-inch line, whether it's solid, broken or solid. Whether it's two or one.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Well, then in their experiment there's only one normal lines.

MR. BHULLAR: It depends upon your definition of normal.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: We shouldn't even have language like that in the manual. When we do clean-up next time, we need to clean that up.

MR. BHULLAR: No, that is --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It's a technical document, you just say normal line.

MR. BHULLAR: -- in black text and shall, so we'll have to have Steve Pyburn -- no, he left already -- so that's imposed upon us by the feds.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Engineering documents don't say normal. We don't have anything that's normal line. You have to say four-inch, six-inch, perpendicular.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I thought

Laura Wells had an interesting thought, maybe that would be
to break an outer line.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Well, I thought about that, but it makes it probably more confusing because as soon as you see a broken white line, a white line, you think this is a travel lane. So, you just --

(Parties speaking simultaneously.)

MR. BHULLAR: That's an interesting question.

Johnny Bhullar with Caltrans. Let me show you then, in that case, what we already have for bicycles. From 100 to 200 feet in advance we do break the solid. So let me show you those figures, because sometimes showing the figure that we have on the books might --

See here, for example, they are the ones -COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: No, but adjacent to a
right-turn-only lane.

MR. BHULLAR: And then this one is again showing parking and a solid line here.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: But the double solid to the left side. You got two parallel lines, white lines, solid, more than two feet apart.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: And then you have a shorter --

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: But is that because the vehicle code specifically says that you may cross a six-inch bike lane line to enter parking? So maybe the vehicle code provides an exception for that.

MR. BHULLAR: I don't know.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: But, I mean, does that mean that if we use two four-inch and one -- I mean, is there a way to break the pattern so it's not two six-inch lines? I mean you're saying the six-inch has exceptions.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: That line shows --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, if there is a driveway there, you can cross those lines --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- and get into the driveway.

So if we change it to six-inch it's going to solve the problem?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: No. There's two sixinch which you can cross, and there's only one four-inch.

There's not a two-inch and four-inch. There's only one --

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: But they're also

MR. SPEAKER: A six and a four.

described as normal solid white lines.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Is the bike lane abnormal?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, guys, if you can't settle the issue we have to do something, either table it or have them come back with a clarification. I

hate for them to be -- if the pleasure of the Committee is to approve the experiment, I hate for them to come back on such a minor thing. They can clarify.

But if you do it, if you have a problem with the whole experiment, itself, then the whole thing is tabled.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: This is not part of the experiment.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not experiment, no.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: This is just they wanted our opinion on it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So you're not asking to experiment on this?

MR. MILLER: We're asking if what we're thinking of doing originally, the three lines, complies with standards. You all have somewhat disagreed. And we have somewhat come to the same conclusion. And we felt that taking it to the official body we could get an official answer from that.

We also felt that while there is a need for something like this to be allowed, because there's a lot of places where we think it confused, and if it does require an official action, we'd like to know how to get it started.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Well, I think on the first -- I think on the question of application, this is not a normal treatment of a bike lane. So probably you need

to get experimentation request put in place like the other two that you have.

But in terms of whether we even want to support it or not, do you even think it's a good thing for the city to pursue? Mr. Babico.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: But the whole thing under this item is under experimentation.

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, but they're asking if we think they should come back with a request for experimentation.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Their request is -
COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, at this time they are not requesting.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: -- under experimentation

for --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: They are just asking our opinion.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: -- two separate requests from the city?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Three separate requests --

(Parties speaking simultaneously.)

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I assume, as they have one item with three components --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah. You're

right. Two of them are requests for experimentation; one is advisory.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: What it says here is that two of them are experimentation and the last one is whatever it is. I don't see that.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's the Windows' fault.

MR. BHULLAR: It just broke down during the presentation. Before it was one item, but they had the three different numbers --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: This is then, is what?

MR. BHULLAR: This one they're asking an opinion,
the Committee's opinion. The Committee's advice, if they
can do that.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Then shouldn't we bring it back as an action item?

MR. BHULLAR: It's up to them. It's up to them if they want --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, it's up to the panel, to the Committee.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: No, but they didn't ask to experiment with it. They just asked for our opinion at this point in time.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Then we shouldn't vote, we shouldn't do anything, right?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: No one asked for a vote yet.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I haven't asked for a vote. I'm just asking what is your opinion about this? Do you think it's a good item worthy for the city to further pursue? Do you think it's a good idea?

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, my understanding is they're asking if we were to stripe it this way, would it conform with the California MUTCD, or would it be an experiment that we need permission for.

To me, it's a standard two-stripe bike lane with an edge stripe. I like the buffer.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Ms. Wong?

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: I like the idea. I don't know if it's standard or not standard.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Chief?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Same. I like the idea, but the technicality is with the width of the stripes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I like the idea. Again, there's some technicalities that beyond me at this point.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: What do you mean, you're a Caltrans. You're supposed to --

(Laughter.)

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I think the

idea has merit. For example, if you didn't have parking next to the curb, and you wanted to provide a buffer between the vehicular travel lane and the bike lane, I don't think there would be any issue of having a buffer there.

So I think a buffer has its place where you don't need to get to the curb to get to parking, where parking is prohibited. So I think a buffer can have its place.

I think it becomes a more difficult issue if you say, well, does that buffer allow you to cross it if you have parking on this side.

So if we were to use this striping, but we didn't allow parking, it would be very clear it's a buffered lane and vehicles cannot go over it. And now that we introduce the element of parking, I think we're giving a very mixed message.

And so, even though we can't completely resolve with one unanimous voice if this is legal or not, I think all of us disagree to a degree, I think we can all agree that it is not clear what is intended.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Presleigh.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: You know, I've worked in big cities and small little counties, and, you know, there's times like this where that would really work well for some of the roads that have been described in the past.

And I think there's an opportunity here to provide a

buffer.

And I want to get past the MUTCD, make sure it's legal and all that. But I think there's opportunities. And I would be open to looking at it in the future.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I think, yeah, I think the concept is a good one. I don't think it's a standard. I don't think it's authorized. Because the minute you say that, then everybody can start put a buffer, and people are going to have a two-foot buffer, three-foot buffer, six-foot buffer, seven-foot buffer.

They're going to put four-inch line, six-inch line. And then we're going to get into like if the idea is -- the idea of a class 2 bike lane mark is that there is a bike lane and there's a travel lane. There's no separation.

If you're going to introduce a separation as a standard treatment, which I think is good where we have the room, we have to do it, it makes it safer. There's no question. You don't even need to be a traffic engineer to know that much.

But if you want to do that then I think we have to do it in a standard way. That you need to set a minimum buffer width. We need to in line with the standard. And so, for those reasons, I don't think it's included in MUTCD.

Mr. Knowles.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, I mean we're

dealing with the third line, so. And I understand their question completely. I mean they'd rather ask permission in this case than to do it and say I'm sorry instead.

I mean if they were using Bott's dots instead of a line for the third line, would this issue go away? If they were just putting a Bott dot, white Bott dot every 25 feet, this --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Probably all of us have been to enough depositions or court hearings and testifying and all that, and maybe Rock more than all of us. You get there and the city starts doing it with a five-foot, had four-inch and six-inch. Then they go to another street. They don't have room. And they put a three-foot buffer, and they put a four-inch and a four-inch, or they put a six-inch and a six-inch.

And there is an accident. And somebody's going to say, why did you even put the buffer. Who told you to put the buffer. And if you are putting the buffer, what standard did you use to put the buffer. How do you explain that.

There's nothing in any standard that allows you to put a buffer between a bike lane and travel lane. That's what I'm saying, that if you want to do it, and I think it's a good thing to do, but let's do it right. That's what my thinking is as of now.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: There is one more thing. That buffered area could just as well be a landscape area, just like they had in the previous slide where you have the, you know, the bicycle lane --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Oh, that becomes very different.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: I mean it just -- it's very comparable, so, I mean --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, if you put landscaping--

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: -- then you can't get --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- then they're separate facilities.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: That's right. I mean if you look at it without parking, but it's a buffer area, it could be a landscaping strip, one without parking. So, you know, to me it's sort of relates back to what you've already seen.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: Then you've got a bicycle path versus a bicycle --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, then they have the separate --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: -- lane. I think most of your experienced bicyclists would almost prefer a bicycle

lane than a bicycle path. Just for accessibility and -COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah. Mr.
Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: This is going to be my final comment on it. I don't think it's just an MUTCD issue. I think it's a vehicle code issue because of that provision we just read about separate roadways delineated by two solid lines more than two feet apart.

And as long as we have that language in there, I don't know how we can say that two solid lines more than two feet apart are traversable.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: And I see on then official approval from someone I trust their opinion back there.

MS. McLAUGHLIN: Yes, it's in the vehicle code. It's treated as an island and technically you cannot cross it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Mr. 19 Babico.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I just want to understand. We have the park lane on the right. A bike lane, and a buffer, and the travel lanes.

Now, on the parked cars, on the park lane, can go to the through lane. They have to cross all these lanes, right?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's the question.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: And we are saying that because they are solid lines they constitute a median?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: An island.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: An island? I'm still not --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I think -- anyways, I don't know if you want to make a motion. Rock, do you know if the city's looking for a motion or you just want to get some ideas and go back --

MR. MILLER: I think they're looking for your assistance in answering those questions. I definitely heard that you all see there may be some value in this. I'm not clear on whether you all think that it's in the MUTCD or not.

But I would say that one clause, if that clause was modified to indicate that those two stripes either have to be within 12 inches of each other, or accompanied by diagonal lines, it would clearly be something you're not supposed to cross.

I definitely think there's an inconsistency between the vehicle code and the way we're currently allowed to stripe bicycle lanes. That's a pretty substantial inconsistency. And either the bike lane guidelines should

be changed, or the vehicle code should be changed. And I think a lot of communities would be very interested if that went in a certain way.

So I think we've just kind of covered a little tip of an iceberg. I know the city would be more than willing to put together an application for you. We don't see this as a federal issue, as much as we do a state issue.

And I think, you know, just with the answer to those questions, I'm hearing different viewpoints on our first question. But I think I'm leaning towards your discussion concluding that it's not currently permitted by the MUTCD.

committee Chairperson Bahadori: So, I'm glad you said that. So if we want to go that way, let's go to the last question. If the city wishes to proceed the Committee will be happy to receive the application. And since you heard all our comments, maybe you want to include those comments and address them, and see how to go about resolving the -- if there is a discrepancy between the vehicle code and the -- and changing vehicle code is always easier then the manual.

MR. MILLER: Really?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It is, believe

24 me.

MR. MILLER: Well, we might need some more help

doing that than we would doing the manual. We at least know the procedure for the manual.

But I think I understand the direction. I still don't know if the city knows exactly which way they want to go with this. But I'm actually quite positive in hearing most of you thought that it's a good idea. We simply need to find a way to make it an approvable idea.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Any comments you want to share with Mr. Miller? None.

Okay, I think you heard enough. And we don't need a motion on this. We'll see if the city decides to pursue. They may think it's not worth the hassle, they may not pursue. But it's a good concept, thank you.

Where are we, Mr. Singh?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: One item --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, we have one item left for request for experimentation. And that is item 9-22. It's a request to experiment with a collision countermeasure system for unsignalized intersections by County of San Luis Obispo. You have been sitting and really listening patiently. Thank you.

MR. CHAPMAN: So, I'm Ryan Chapman with the County of San Luis Obispo. And we're requesting experimentation to do a collision countermeasure system at the location of Orcutt and Righetti. And I believe on page 55 of the agenda

is the detail of what we're looking at.

The location is a rural, two rural two-lane roads just south of the City of San Luis Obispo. The alignment along Orcutt Road has a lot of vertical curves which really constrain sight distance.

So what we're proposing are some blank-out signs, detection system. That when a vehicle approaches, the limit line it would activate some blank-out signs on Orcutt that would display an entering traffic logo. And some 12-inch flashing amber beacons.

And if there are any questions I'd be more than glad to answer them.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Chief?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: I've seen this described as a collision countermeasure system, but I'm seeing a crash history of two in four years, one of which was a drunk-driver-caused collision?

MR. CHAPMAN: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: So what exactly crashes are you trying to avoid?

MR. CHAPMAN: We don't have a lot of crash history at this location. But we have some other factors that we were looking at and that caused us some concern. The severely constrained alignment, the vertical curvature that causes sight distance constraints was a big part of it.

We've also gotten a lot of feedback from the community and the people that live locally. And they have a lot of concern about the location, as well.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: I've seen on the engineering traffic survey sight distance is listed as good.

MR. CHAPMAN: I'm not quite sure at what location that was taken.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: One mile south, so right at the intersection.

MR. CHAPMAN: -- at the intersection. That is not accurate, and the sight distance is constrained. We were collecting some survey data, and the stopping sight distance that we were able to calculate, at least having northbound on Orcutt, was around 40 miles an hour.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: So the ETS is incorrect?

MR. CHAPMAN: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: And I'm also seeing that the way you're going to evaluate this is -- the way you're going to evaluate the counter-crash system is to measure how much of a speed reduction you achieved on the throughway?

MR. CHAPMAN: When the system is activated, yes.

That came from another similar treatment that was used on the east coast in, I believe, West Virginia. And there's

some differences between the two, but they implemented a similar system. Rural county rounds. Theirs were more -- a little straight than ours, but it was still a constrained sight distance.

There were also some issues there, but they didn't have a lot of crash history to be statistically certain.

So, secondary measure performance was to look at speed reductions when the system was active.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: And I'm seeing that you're proposing a five-year study?

MR. CHAPMAN: Yes. I'm trying to get some parallel to the crash history we have for the last five years so that we can hopefully -- and there's no way we're going to be able to demonstrate that we did reduce crashes, but normally we would parallel the study period, five years before crash data and five years after. And that's where that came from.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: I'd just like to make a comment that I think that this is -- I sympathize with the plan. They work for the State of California, we have no money, either. But this appears to me to be a way to try to do something to reduce the speed on the throughway, or improve, because you don't have the money for capital improvement project, to change the roadway alignment or whatever else needs to be done.

And a five-year study, you're right, and it's because you have no crash data. You don't have crashes there. Two crashes, one of which was caused by a drunk driver, and you can't even pin that on roadway configuration or anything else. The person was drunk.

I don't see this as a valid study.

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Henley.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: What kind of volume do you get on Righetti?

MR. CHAPMAN: It would be less than 1000 vehicles a day.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: What are those numbers, sir?

MR. CHAPMAN: A thousand a day, less than 1000 vehicles a day.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So the ADT is about 1000?

MR. CHAPMAN: The road goes about a mile and a half till it accesses a lot of avocado orchards, but there's not a lot of commercial and residential traffic.

 $\label{thm:committee} \mbox{COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Believe it or} \\ \mbox{not, I'm familiar with that area for a very strange story.} \\$

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: A thousand a day, does this letter day 7700 per year?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: The main road is 7700 -COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's the main road.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Oh, you were asking about the --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: The side street.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Side street.

Okay, any other members? Mr. Fisher.

with the proposal is that it would provide a activated sign for the main route, Orcutt, but no message to the side street. And yet it's the side street, Righetti, which is required to yield, to stop and then enter the intersection when it is safe to do so. There's no message then to the side street traffic as to when there might be a conflict with a through vehicle coming through.

So, you're providing a warning to the vehicle that has the right-of-way rather than to the vehicle that needs to stop and yield.

MR. CHAPMAN: Yeah. Minnesota did a study where they were alerting to the vehicle at the stop -- on the stop approach, that it was safe to proceed. And I've got some concerns with the way that would work with right-of-way law in California.

And since we're not signalizing the intersection,

since we're not giving any active stop control on the side street, or we wouldn't be in this case, giving that kind of message to a stop-controlled intersection, we don't really have a way of controlling Orcutt. It seemed problematic to me.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: And what action is the motorist supposed to take on seeing the activated sign and the yellow flashing signal?

MR. CHAPMAN: It's a driver attention intended as issue, and that's kind of why the secondary measure was performance is speed. We're trying to make them aware of the situation so that they're able to respond accordingly because of the constrained sight distance if they need to.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Then what actions have been taken to try to advise the motorist to drive slower because of the sight distance and alignment issues?

MR. CHAPMAN: I have an overhead flashing beacon.
We have intersection-ahead signs. And we have rumble strips installed on Orcutt leading up to the intersection.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Is there any speed reduction advisory or reduced speed limit in this area?

MR. CHAPMAN: I don't have any horizontal curves that we have marked because it's -- on all curves. And the

current speed limit isn't posted since it is statutory, it's maximum. So, no.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Any other --

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Just make sure I got it straight. The cross-traffic on the side street. You said that is 1000 vehicles a day?

MR. CHAPMAN: Less than 1000 vehicles a day. I don't have a measure on it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: But on the through street it's only 7700 for the year?

MR. CHAPMAN: A day.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: A day, okay. Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: One question I had when I looked at this, and I'm listening to this, and I read before first, why do you think it's a new traffic control device that needs even any approval from the Device Committee? You're not introducing any new sign or any new signal. You're just using them in a new arrangement.

MR. CHAPMAN: Well, the blank-out sign would be something that sends the message who's entering traffic.

And then the use of the signalization tools --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, no, the use I understand. But the use is a traffic engineering judgment. It's your call. Once any sign and signal is authorized for installation, then how you mix them and how you use them

that's your traffic engineering judgment.

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look.

But even the entering traffic sign I think that's a standard sign, if I'm -- no, entering traffic, we don't allow it?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: Entering traffic.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: We just took a

MR. BHULLAR: We don't have the entering traffic sign by itself.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Because I'm looking at this, and I'm saying this is the idea whether regardless of what you think about it, I'm saying I don't see any new sign or any new device that needs an authorization.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: We use all the time on the freeway entering traffic. And the traffic entering from the median to the line, the sign is used all the time.

MR. BHULLAR: That message is a warning sign that's saying entering -- traffic.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, that's the --

MR. BHULLAR: But, this is just entering traffic.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let's go to Mr.

24 Babico first. He has his hand up.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: When I talked to Ryan it

seems to me that he explained that this request is a proactive to enhance safety at the intersection. And he said the characteristic of the through lane is undulated for quite of a distance. So you can see that at intermittent times that the terminus cannot see the approaching traffic to that intersection.

And he tried, with the flashing beacon first, with the T intersection warning sign. It still is not enhancing the safety. So now he is trying to experiment the black-out with this language on it. Just to be proactive with in mind that the through highway is a problem with the vertical profiles, not vertical profiles at one location, but at continuous undulated.

So, at many instances you will see the driver at the terminus cannot see the approaching traffic on the through highway.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. No, I understand the problem. I'm just -- other than maybe the entering traffic that they're looking at, if I were doing this I would just do it. Because I don't see anything is stopping me from using the signals and signs that are already approved in the manual. Once it's approved in the manual, how I arrange them and how I put them together is my engineering judgment.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: You approve any

language?

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: No, not any language. I'm saying I don't see anything new and Devinder and Johnny are looking at entering traffic.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yeah.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's the only one.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: That's right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: But everything else on how you mix them and you put a detector and you put a controller, those are all typical, they're all approved. I don't see any need for experimentation.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ SPEAKER: But the entering traffic should have that sign --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: -- but I think CTCDC not to apply for the experiment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Bhullar, do you have any information that you found you want to share with us, or --

MR. BHULLAR: I'm still checking.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So, okay, let me open it to the public. Any members of the public who wish to address the Committee on this item?

Seeing none, we did our due diligence. Bring it back to the Committee. So, where do you want to go with

this?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, we are waiting for Johnny Bhullar.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Yeah, the thing I'd like to hear is what latitude is there in the California MUTCD for blank-out signs, or the messages for blank-out signs.

MR. BHULLAR: Johnny Bhullar with Caltrans. Yes, I just checked, and like I thought, there is no standard word message on any sign that says entering traffic. So that portion is going to be a new traffic control device.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

MR. BHULLAR: And using it in the blank-out, basically right now what we have is we have allowed, first it was three, I believe, the wrong-way turns; the do-not-enter, the wrong-way and the no-left-turn or right-turn symbols. We converted those into blank versions.

So any signs, once we mention them in the California MUTCD, based upon CTCDC recommendation, we can convert them into blank-out.

So right now I think there are six or seven that we have converted them into blank-out versions. But this sign is not even there in the manual. And, of course, there is no blank-out version, either.

So that's the only element in this that I see that

requires for us to act and put something in the manual. The flashing beacon portion and, you guys might recall that we did have in the -- there was a recent item in which we had the flashing beacon plaque, and used in a similar situation for stopped traffic ahead situation.

In that case what we said is that since the sign is traffic, it's not blank-out, we do not like to do that because that's when your flashing beacon goes out, the meaning becomes the opposite.

So, here in this case, since the sign, itself, is also blank-out, and if they go out, they go out, then the meaning at least doesn't become the opposite. I think it would be okay if we went ahead with only the blank-out version, rather than the permanent static. So we shouldn't look at the permanent static version, but only the blank-out version --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I hear what you're saying. This is the -- because when I see an experimentation request, there are two things I'm looking at. The first thing is what Chief said, is that if you really have a demonstrated problem that the existing devices that are already in the manual have not solved the problem, otherwise why are we introducing something new.

On that one, on the first one, I really, as was mentioned before, you have only two accidents and one of

them is drunk driving. So, problem are you trying to solve?

What else devices have you already put at this location
that might not have helped.

So you see, I looked at everything that's already approved, rather than requesting introducing a completely new sign into the manual.

And then the second one is that I see what is the possibility of other people in the state being able to use it. Because we don't want to approve signs that are going to be only used two or three signs in the whole State of California.

So, those are my concerns basically on this request. I still didn't say no, but I said I have those concerns that I don't see a demonstrated problem that has not been able to solve using what we already have. And I don't see a widespread application I need for a new sign or a new device that we are going to experiment with.

Mr. Knowles.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Well, first I'd say that the biggest piece of missing information if the sight distance really is limited to 40 miles an hour is the advisory speed sign, so you give the motorist that information.

But, I mean, I'm surprised Jacob didn't bring it up. Having worked for a county before, what I'm wondering

and always consider in this kind of cases is the worst alternative. You know, if I have a county board of supervisors member that's up for reelection and has made promises, unless I'm extremely proactive I might end up with a three-way stop here. And this is certainly better than a three-way stop, so I want to make sure I do enough to keep political pressure from making me do something worse.

I don't know whether you're facing that threat, but I've ended up with four-way stops where I didn't want to have a four-way stop before. And this may head off that threat if you can relieve their presence enough that they get off the back of the county supervisor so that, you know, --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, but that's exactly what I'm saying. I don't want to solve one intersection's problem by introducing a new sign into the manual that's going to be used in California only once.

That's not the purpose of the manual. That was what -- Ms. Wong?

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Yeah, I'm wondering if there can be a case for reducing the speed or putting up a sign.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Warning advisory signs?

COMMITTEE MEMBER WONG: Right, right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Chief.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Yeah, I don't think there's a demonstrated need. I don't think the characterization of what you're trying to accomplish will be accomplished by this, because there is nothing to reduce.

I certainly understand political pressures and all that, but -- and then when it's combined with a traffic survey that completely contradicts what we're saying the problem is, then I have a problem with that, too.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, that's the thing about this speed reduction device.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Yeah.

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Henley.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: No, I don't have anything to add.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: There are several things I do like about the proposal, and that is to put in flashing lights when activated, and that would draw attention to the cross-street.

But all of that can be done today without coming to this Committee. And I think Hamid brought up a good point that we consider so many novel devices, can't we use the tools in our kit that are already available, and would they address the need.

So, before we look at novel new high-tech devices, can we solve the problem with the tools that are already there.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Presleigh.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: I think everything's been said. I'd guess I would look at advisory and undulation advisory signs. Unless you're really seriously forced into an all-the-way stop. Then I would put some additional red lights out there, flashing red lights.

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Babico.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No further comment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. So we have had enough discussion. There was no member of the public.

Let's move. Somebody needs to make a motion.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MAYNARD: Make a motion to deny the requested experiment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There is a motion to deny the request for experimentation with a new device. Is there a second?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I'll second it.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There is a motion and a second.

All those in favor say --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Can we talk about --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Absolutely. We

can have a discussion on the motion. I'm sorry.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I'm looking at my watch; I'm trying to wrap this thing up.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: I just want to say, to make it clear, the Committee's not saying don't do something electronic out there. We're not saying don't be innovative. But use some of our existing tools, solar-powered flashing yellow beacons that can be actuated wirelessly. There's a lot of things to do short of doing this particular item. So we're not saying don't do anything here.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Right -- I'm glad Mr. Knowles brought that up, because I'm looking at page 53 of 55. Other than that single sign that says entering traffic, there's nothing new in there. You can do all that stuff with the devices that are already approved. The detection activation, that's not even -- if you can find another sign that sends the message that's already in the manual, you can already do all this. There's only one sign -- anyways, so after that discussion there's a motion and a second. Do you want to vote?

All those in favor say aye.

(Ayes.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Anyone opposed?

Motion passes unanimously. We thank the City of San Luis

Obispo for bringing the application to us and hopefully what we have is going to fix it. County of San Luis Obispo, I should say.

Okay, let's go to what we have. Go to --

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: There's no item left except this --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Do you want to discuss item --

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Oh, yeah.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Let's see, the discussion item, we have no discussion item.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: No. We have some information on California MUTCD training. What's that about?

MS. McLAUGHLIN: Roberta McLaughlin, Office of Signs, Markings; Caltrans.

After our meeting in May we proceeded with the Top D, that talked about section 2B-13, changes to that section regarding setting of speed limits. As part of that top D the recommendation was to go out to each of our 12 districts to have training on how we set speed limits; how to follow the manual; what were some of the changes that have been discussed over the lengthy two-year period of time, where a lot of local agencies had concerns.

So we have a schedule. We've done one class in

Sacramento in August. Our next class is coming up October 21st at the district 4 office in Oakland. You can get on the website, the whole schedule is on there.

And we're working with CHP as a partner. They're actually there co-teaching the class with myself. And we're inviting local agencies, as well as Caltrans Staff. We have law enforcement personnel involved, and we're inviting the judicial court officials to attend, as well. And they've been very well received. And we'd hope to see some of you folks attending those.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah

So, you want to see where it's coming in your particular area, jump on the website.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: So, just on that one there is a --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: That's November 5th.

MS. McLAUGHLIN: Yes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- there is an organization down in the L.A. Basin area, I don't exactly know who they cover, but several counties. It's the City Traffic Engineers Association. And every year they have a traffic workshop, and probably Rock may know more about this, they have a city traffic workshop that they get about 80, 90 city council people and planning commissioners and traffic commissioners.

So, if you --

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MS. McLAUGHLIN: I'm open to attending any of those special meetings.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Yeah, that would be great. And they have like a full-day session. It's a Saturday. I think that will be great if --

MS. McLAUGHLIN: I don't know about Saturday. (Laughter.)

MS. McLAUGHLIN: No, I've gotten invitations from ITE --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I thought the state had so much money they'd give you overtime now. No?

MS. McLAUGHLIN: No. No, no, no.

(Parties speaking simultaneously.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Anyways, I'll give you the information; it may be something good if you guys can at least give them your material.

MS. McLAUGHLIN: Yes. Please send them my way.

We are doing these other -- especially in a particular part

of the state for training, I will attend special meetings.

ITE meetings have invited me to just do a little snippet of

what we're talking about. So I'd be happy to do that.

There is a schedule that was on the table over there, so that has some of the other dates and locations on it, as well.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: That's an excellent effort, thank you. Mr. Fisher.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I just wanted to ask, in addition to having these workshops, what effort has been underway to teach the different Caltrans personnel about the new speed zone requirements.

MS. McLAUGHLIN: They're a big part of these workshops. They are in attendance at the workshops, as well.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Right, but do they know anything about this before you conduct the workshop?

MS. McLAUGHLIN: As in?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Well, the reason why I ask is we share a street that's also a state highway. Just right after the directive came out, we got the speed zone survey and they authorized a speed limit that was nine miles an hour below the 85th percentile speed.

MS. McLAUGHLIN: Imagine that.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: And we said, don't you know anything about the rules. And they were not aware of it at all.

MS. McLAUGHLIN: No. The Top D was issued July
1st, as you all well know. And this part of this training
is to get the word out. Each of these traffic engineers in

the districts have been working with me to set up, so they are very familiar with what the changes have been, because we re-emphasize the Top D, as well as the changes that went into the manual.

So their presence at these workshops -- and we have found that there is a lot of inconsistency, even within Caltrans, on how we do engineering traffic surveys, so. This is why we're going out and we're doing the training.

We'll have all these done by Christmastime.

And then in addition to that, we're also probably going to have, after the first of the year, a workshop with Caltrans traffic engineers that are working on the speed limits.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Another --

MS. McLAUGHLIN: To make further -- excuse me. Because one of the questions that have come up on section 2B-13, we only made minor changes based on the Top D, and getting the gist of what the Committee had approved.

There's a lot of other language in there that needs cleaning up. And so through those workshops we're getting input, and determining, you know, where the specifics that go into the engineering traffic survey.

Right now there's a distinction between state versus local agencies, and we're trying to clean that up so it's the same for everybody.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There are a couple of ideas, if they want to look into it. One is if you have a piece for western, the ITE, the western district.

MS. McLAUGHLIN: Oh, very good, um-hum.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: If you put a one page in for them, it's good, you know, it gets the message out.

MS. McLAUGHLIN: Okay.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Also there is a UC Berkeley fundamental of traffic engineering. And Rock Miller is one of the instructors there. If they get your information, so as they're teaching people the fundamentals, they've --

MS. McLAUGHLIN: Right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: -- got some. So the more we get the word out, the better.

MS. McLAUGHLIN: Yeah. My name's on the agenda, so -- and Rock and I -- in fact, Rock is doing an MUTCD class up in the north state area. And so we had to kind of juggle our schedule because a lot of people will be attending the MUTCD class, and then coming to the speed workshop the next day.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay.

MS. McLAUGHLIN: So, my name is on the agenda and you know how to get ahold of any of us. So, let us know.

We'll make arrangements. Thank you.

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Thank you very much. So that was it for the informational MUTCD training.

Information items, we have already covered. We're moving to tabled items. Do we need to discuss any of those at this time?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: No.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: There is no new development on any of those three?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: No.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Before I go to next meeting, I think there was a request for an offagenda item?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Yes.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Mr. Babico.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Right. We do have a proposal to have the signs for the wildfire that a couple years ago I was in negotiation or discussion with Caltrans.

And Caltrans approved to install such a sign saying, entering wildfire area.

One of the state route is 138, and the other one is state route 2. We installed these warning signs.

These warning signs will enhance the motorist behavior when they enter the wildfire zones, at least to watch for their engines, not to be overheated. If the

driver or passenger are smokers, to not throw away the cigarette butts in the area, because it's very vulnerable for the fire.

As well as there are some signs posted on the freeways where it says, entering hazardous fire area or leaving hazardous fire area.

Since we are in the version of updating the California MUTCD, why can't we add these to the MUTCD?

Since we are, southern California, very vulnerable for these wildfires. It would enhance the public motorist when they enter these areas.

So, I'll pass it on, these other signs. The first one was approved by Caltrans for us to install it under encroachment permit, and we installed them on state highway 138 and 2. And the other was installed on the freeways.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: You mean you didn't go through the Committee to experiment?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: No, it was very emergency case. And the fire departments approved it. And then to Jerry Meese, he approved it under RADAR, and we went and installed it.

MR. BHULLAR: -- did under RADAR --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Don't blame it on Jerry now that he's gone, you know, it's Jerry's fault.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Well, I have the email

attached to it.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: Is it just restricted to southern California, or could it be --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: No, --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Could be anyplace.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PRESLEIGH: All right.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: But this is what happened, from my experience, we installed them on state routes within the County of San Bernardino.

COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Just on state routes.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Bring it to the next meeting; make it an action item.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Since it's been there for awhile, let's make it an action item for next meeting. They don't see an urgency anyways, and so they're out there --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: They are in place. And I wonder if Caltrans can help me to identify those now on the freeways for entering and leaving the hazardous fire area. Those signs.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: I don't think we have an inventory on those signs. We'd have to go visit our federal law or something.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, so we'll bring it back as an action item for our next meeting. Okay.

Last item --

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COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: Or discussion.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Action.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Action.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Because it's already approved. They say -- approved this; it's already out there in the field. Except if you want to discuss it and come up with a new design or something.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Are we sure we're ready just to give approval for something --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: No, we're not. We're just going to make it an action item and then, you know, we'll have whatever policy goes with it, and it'll just show up as an action item at the next meeting. That okay?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: I hear what John is saying. Do you want to bring it as a discussion item first?

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: This is the first I'm seeing of the sign.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Also the fire departments, southern California, they support these signs, and the need of it.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I don't know what it means, if it means you're entering a fire area, or a potential fire --

if you bring it as an action item, and you're not ready, we can always table and give comments so they bring back. If you bring it as a discussion item, and then you want to read approval, there's no need to do that. Then you have to bring it back again as an action item.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I'm open either way.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HENLEY: As a matter of timing it would be nice to get it in, you know, if they're going to be anywhere else for the next fire season, which would be probably next spring.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Do you have language that would say where they're to be installed, what constitutes a fire zone area, blah, blah, blah?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: The fire department decided where we install those.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: No, but -COMMITTEE MEMBER KNOWLES: No, we don't have any
language.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: I'm just saying, if you're going to bring it to the Committee as an action item, you need to have figured all this out.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Right.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: It's up to you. We can bring it as a discussion item. You're going to miss

this fire cycle anyway, because it's going to be in January when we meet next time, so.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: What I suggest is that we work together, Caltrans and the County of San Bernardino, since in both jurisdictions we have the signs.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY SINGH: We will let you do that, Jacob, so you propose the language and I'll put it on the agenda.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: I don't mind. But I need some background for where the freeway signs.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay, so what's your pleasure? Do you want to bring it back discussion or action item?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Either way.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Discuss it later; see what you've --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: It's up to them --

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: Okay. Next

19 meeting. Do you have your calendars? We're looking at

somewhere in January, anywhere from January --

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Shouldn't it be before

22 January 22nd?

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COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: What's happening

24 January 22nd?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Because he has some

deadlines for the MUTCD, California MUTCD or something.

MR. BHULLAR: You guys gave me the blessings today, so as far as I'm concerned, pretty much I can clean it up, I'm going to post it online.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: But probably we'll meet before January 21st, before January 22nd. So how is January 21st? That's a Thursday. Is that going to work for the members?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: We have one day holiday in January.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: All right, so they have a one only holiday, that's Martin Luther King Day; it's on a Monday. 21st?

Okay, anybody that has a problem with 21st say your piece now. Okay, seeing none, so it's January 21st, Thursday is going to be our next meeting.

As far as location, we need to go south; we've been north a few meetings. Either San Diego or southern California basin. What's your pleasure?

SPEAKERS: San Diego.

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: San Diego. You guys like San Diego. San Diego? Okay.

Mr. Singh is going to work; we probably are going to meet at the Caltrans Headquarter. They have a pretty nice facility there. I've had a couple meetings there in

their conference room.

Okay, gentlemen, January 21st. Thank you very much. We are adjourned.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: No motion?

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON BAHADORI: We need a motion?

A motion for adjournment.

COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRPERSON FISHER: Motion.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BABICO: Second.

(Whereupon, at 3:30 p.m., the meeting of the California

Traffic Control Devices Committee was adjourned.)

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, RICHARD FRIANT, an electronic reporter, do
hereby certify that I am a disinterested person herein; that
I recorded the foregoing California Traffic Control Devices
Committee meeting; that thereafter the tape recording was
transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said meeting, or in any way interested in the outcome of said meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 12th day of October, 2009.

Richard Friant Official Reporter